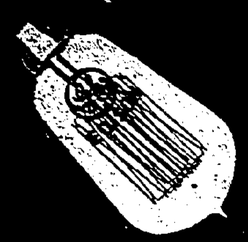
EDISON LAMPS

FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881).

68920 貳拜禮 號貳月九英港香 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1919. 日九月七

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' COUP.

PROVISIONAL REPUBLIC FORMED.

Paris, August 31.

A message from Berlin says it appears that the Independent Socialists have effected a *coup* at Ludwigshafen. They captured the Post Office with grenades after a number of attacks and proclaimed a Provisional Palatinate Republic. A German agency insinuates that French soldiers participated. Mails since the rising have not been forthcoming.

The *Temps* states that it was known that the majority of the population of the Palatinate were unfriendly towards the Bavarian Government, which latterly they have regarded as a mere dependency of Berlin.

GENERAL PERSHING LEAVES FOR HOME.

Paris, August 31.

General Pershing has left for America. M. Clemenceau and numerous prominent personages bade him farewell.

GENERAL BOTHA'S FUNERAL.

IMPRESSIVE TRIBUTES.

London, August 31.

The funeral of South Africa's great soldier-statesman, General Botha, occasioned most momentous demonstrations from all classes and races in the history of Africa. These included tributes of affection and admiration from all parts of the sub-Continent. Special trains conveyed to Pretoria representative public men, including Administrators from all the Provinces. The capital was draped in black and purple, and all day long the city was in mourning.

The church was crowded to the doors by a large congregation representing every class of the population. H.M. the King was represented by the Hon. H. J. Stanley, Imperial Secretary. General Smuts headed the Ministers. A number of General Botha's political opponents were also among the congregation. Lord Buxton, the Governor General, was unable to reach Pretoria in time, but two of his daughters were present.

A BOLSHEVIK DEFEAT.

BRITISH TROOPS' FINE WORK.

London, August 31.

A communique from General Ironside reports that Russian troops, supported by two companies of the Royal Fusiliers and many Australians, attacked the Bolsheviks on the Archangel-Vologda Railway, south Obozerskaya, on the 29th instant. The attack was completely successful, all the objectives being gained. All the enemy's gun positions and Emptsa village and station fell into our hands. After the capture of Emptsa the Bolsheviks counter-attacked with several armoured trains, regaining the village. A further attack by the Royal Fusiliers recaptured the village, which is now in our hands.

Aircraft co-operated in the attack, bombing barracks and armoured trains. So far, ten guns, including a six-inch Howitzer and many machine-guns, as well as 500 prisoners, have been captured. Our casualties were light.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

London, September 1.

The steamer Hampshire Coast, which left London on Wednesday, arrived at Cork, escorted by a destroyer. It is rumoured that she had a cargo of arms. Her destination has not been divulged.

FURIOUS BOLSHEVIST ATTACKS.

London, September 1.

An Esthonian communique reports furious Bolshevist attacks on the Luga River. The Bolshevists penetrated the village of Padoga, but were ejected.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 28.

Silver is quoted at 58¾d for forward and 57¼d. for ready. There are large American offerings and a cessation of China buying.

AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New York, August 31.

In the fifth round of the Tennis Championship, Tilden defeated Brookes by 2/6, 6/4, 7/5, 6/3.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

EX-GERMAN STEAMERS FROM DUTCH INDIES.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore, September 2.

The s.s. Offenbach, an ex-German but now an Inter-Allied steamer, has arrived, making the seventh interned steamer from the Dutch East Indies to arrive here. All the ships are in good condition above the water line.

THE SHANGHAI MYSTERY.

Shanghai, September 1.

The Weiss inquest has again been adjourned indefinitely, the jury saying they are unable to render a verdict and hoping that fresh evidence will be revealed.

THE STUDENT TROUBLES.

Shanghai, September 1.

Hundreds of students were arrested at Tientsin and Peking but were later released.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Shanghai, September 1.

A telegram from the delegates in Paris has confirmed the report that the Austrian Treaty will be signed on 10th Sept. The telegram also stated that the Peace Conference has proposed that those nations which have not signed the Treaty cannot be allowed in the list of prometers of the League of Nations. As China has agreed to sign the Austrian Treaty, her name will be among the promoters.

It is reported that owing to protests made by certain Senators, the opening ceremony of the League of Nations will be carried out in Brussels instead of Washington, as originally arranged.

PEACE DELAYS.

Shanghai, September 1.

The Chinese delegates wired on the 28th August stating that the signature of the Austrian Treaty has again been postponed *sine die*. The Japanese and U. S. Governments are at present vigorously negotiating in regard to the Shantung question, while the ratification of the German Treaty by France and Italy is delayed pending the decision of the U. S. Senate.

JAPANESE VICE-CONSUL WOUNDED.

Shanghai, September 2.

Yang Yee-tak, Chief of Police Department in Tientsin, has wired that during the time the students were surrounding the department, the Japanese Vice Consul, who happened to pass, was wounded by the Boys Scouts and his attendant is missing.

PRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

ON ENTERING COMMERCIAL LIFE.

A presentation was made on Saturday to Mr. Hamer, of the Imports and Exports Department, who is leaving the Department to join the firm of Messrs. Beaumont and Co.

Commander Beckwith, the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, in presenting Mr. Hamer with a silver salver, said:—Mr. Hamer,—I have much pleasure to-day, on behalf of the Staff of the Imports and Exports Department of this Colony, in asking you to accept this signed silver salver as a token of our esteem and respect on your leaving the Government Service for a commercial life. I shall, I am sure, be voicing the sentiments of my predecessor in stating that you have done very valuable work in this Office during the past strenuous years of war and that to me personally you have been of great assistance, both in this Office and also in your tactful dealing with the public, which has been much appreciated by them; and also in getting out the statistical records of the Port, now issued quarterly and annually, which should fulfill a long-felt want and supply modern commercial men with valuable data for both the import and export trade. As they stand to-day these Returns are largely due to your personal efforts and I think you have every reason to be satisfied with the results. Although you are leaving the Government Service after some nine years in Hongkong, with bright prospects, I feel sure you will often look with pleasure on the years you have spent in this Service and the friendships you have made in it. On behalf of the Staff of this Department, I now wish you all good luck and prosperity in your new venture.

Mr. Hamer replied as follows:—Commander Beckwith, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Taylor and the Staff of the Imports and Exports Department,—Your words have moved me deeply and I can only express my sincere thanks to you for the feeling prompting such words. The work I have done could not have been done had I not had the assistance of all concerned. You referred, Sir, to the assistance I had given you during your term of office. I can truly say that I have received from you quite as much as I have given. I am sorry in many ways to be severing my connection with Government Service, having made many close friendships in it, and on the whole I have spent nine happy years, but offers came along, and some of them exceptionally good offers, that I determined to accept the one I have accepted with a feeling of "nothing venture, nothing have." The present you have made me, which I feel I don't deserve, will be treasured by me as long as I live, and by it I shall always be reminded of the happy though strenuous time I spent with you, verily the hardest two years' work of my life. I trust the clerks, especially those in the Statistical Department (which I claim more or less to be of my own training) will work as well for my successor as they have done for me. If they do, I feel sure that continued success will attend the Department that is entrusted with the Trade Returns of the port. The Liquor, Tobacco and Opium Departments need no words from me; they were in existence long before I came to this office and have gone on exceptionally well without much assistance from me. I have nothing more to say, but thank you all for your kindness and you have made it. On [illegible] good feeling.

THE SHANGHAI MYSTERY.

THREE PISTOLS OWNED BY DECEASED.

Despite many rumours to the contrary, there has been no material development in investigation of the Weiss case, says the *N. C. Daily News* of August 27. The affair remains a complete mystery. The fullest possible inquiries are being made in relation both to the theory of suicide and that of murder, but no definite solution offers itself in the light of present information. The revolver and the missing initialled articles are still to seek. The creek near the grave mound is to be dredged as soon as tide conditions are favourable. It is possible that some information may be gathered from examination of the deceased's private papers, but these had not been looked over at the time of writing.

It has now been ascertained that deceased possessed three revolvers. He was known to have two, a third has recently been found and handed to the police. One of the three is of smaller calibre than that with which the fatal injury was inflicted. This fact may possibly have some bearing upon the theory of suicide, but the whole case is in a state of indecision.

WHO SAW MR. WEISS LAST?

The Police are anxious to receive information from any person who may have seen deceased after 9.30 on Wednesday evening last, the time of his leaving the Palace Hotel with the expressed intention of keeping an appointment at Siccawei, or in that neighbourhood. If deceased actually kept any such appointment, either by formal arrangement or by calling without previous intimation, there should be someone albe to inform the Police on the matter. The fact that no such information has been volunteered suggests either a motive for concealment, or simply that no such visit was paid by the deceased. He may have decided on a casual call not previously arranged for, and, after starting off, have suddenly changed his mind and turned back; or he may have spoken of a proposed visit merely for some obscure reason connected with later developments. The fact remains, that no further information is yet forthcoming either as to Mr. Weiss having been seen in private or public after leaving the Palace Hotel. For the time being, it must remain a matter of conjecture whether he went direct to the Yangtszepoo district, and alone.

ATTEMPT AT CONCEALMENT.

Circumstances are no less difficult in connection with the apparent attempt to conceal the identity of the body. If any such attempt was actually made, the question arises, why were the initialled articles discarded and the ring and cigarette case retained?

And as for the weapons used, if by deceased, why should the revolver have been thrown away out of sight (if it were possible for him to have done so in the circumstances) and the razor left on the ground? Since, as the medical evidence showed, it would have been easier for deceased to have thrown away the razor than the revolver, how comes the revolver to be missing and the razor there.

And if the weapons were used by another person, why should the razor have been left to suggest suicide when the revolver wound would disclose the immediate cause of death?

The simple explanation is offered that the revolver may have been found and appropriated by a passing Chinese, but in such an event it is probable that the finder would also have cast an eye on the comeo ring.

WHICH THEORY TO CHOOSE?

Against the theory of suicide is, first, the entire absence of any obvious motive, and the facts that deceased enjoyed good health, had attained a position upon which he had been very keen; and above all the family arrangements upon which he had been so busily engaged. It has not however been definitely proved that deceased could not possibly have injured himself both with the razor and the revolver. It may have been possible for him to have used the revolver after the first wound, but supposing this to have actually happened, it would seem almost impossible for him to have disposed of the weapon, or to have been conscious of any need for so doing. Positive proof that the revolver is nowhere in the vicinity would not necessarily involve a second individual, since, as suggested above, it may have been taken up by a Chinese, who may also have taken the keys, watch, cane and pocket wallet. But again, in this case, why not the ring? There are no marks of identification on the razor which was found. There may have been on the revolver—a possible explanation of its now being missing. There are difficulties [illegible] but in the case of [illegible] evidence [illegible]

NEW BRIDAL FASHION IN ENGLAND.

The above photograph was taken at Stoke Pogis, on the occasion of the marriage of Capt. G. C. Martin and Miss Barbara Judd. It shows the bride inaugurating a new fashion by [illegible] with her husband [illegible]

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 4s/- 3-16d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fair. Barometer:—29.60. Temperature 2 p.m.:—84. Humidity 2 p.m.:—75.

HONGKONG COINS.

MACAO PROHIBITING EXPORT.

Having just received about $50,000 worth of subsidiary coins from Hongkong, the Governor-in-Council at Macao passed a regulation on Saturday to the effect that no person should be allowed to export from Macao as much as 50 cents in Hongkong small coins. Chinese subsidiary coins are not included. The officers' monthly pay will be composed of 30% subsidiary coins and 70% Portuguese notes.

The regulation was put into force immediately, with the result that about a dozen passengers of both sexes who were coming on board the s.s. Sui Tai for Hongkong were detained on the wharf on it being discovered that each of them possessed more than 50 cents in Hongkong subsidiary coins. It is said that these people will be brought before the Magistrate.

Owing to the lack of a Chinese newspaper in Macao it is hardly to be expected that the Chinese can become acquainted with everyofficial notice as soon as it is issued.

FOR THE RACES.

HONGKONG'S NEW GRIFFINS.

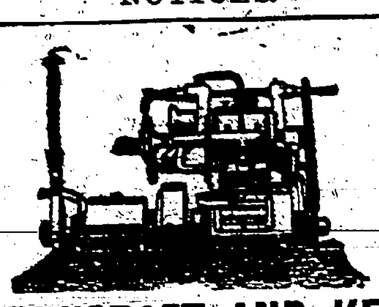
Many race-goers will no doubt be curious to know the meaning of the Express issued by the Hongkong Jockey Club which states that thirty "Larsen" griffins have arrived and are to be drawn for at the Jockey Club Stables. The explanation is that the Hongkong Jockey Club has, this year, decided to bring some subscription griffins for the Colony straight from Mongolia, instead of *via* Shanghai as heretofore.

Hitherto, Shanghai has been the pick of the ponies from Mongolia and after trying them out for racing has retained what they do not want and sent the rest to Hongkong. The ordinary subscription griffin that comes from Shanghai does three-quarters-of-a-mile in 1.42, with ten stone up, but under the new system, it is thought a really good Derby pony might be secured. These Larson griffins have not been trained for racing but, as is customary in China, have probably been used to carrying a pack or broken in as drivers' ponies. They came from Llama Miau, in Mongolia, direct to Tientsin and thence to Hongkong.

ARMED ROBBERY.

A Chinese, of the Tai Hing Cheong wood yard, in Praya East, reports that at 8 o'clock, last night, six men, five of whom were armed with revolvers, and the other with two knives, entered his office where he and his four fokis were sitting and told them to keep quiet. One of the robbers cut the telephone wires, while the others extracted a key from a drawer of a desk, with which they opened the safe, and stole therefrom $36 in notes. They also stole four pieces of clothing, valued at $1.80.

NOTICES.



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:o:

DUTY OF THE CHURCHES.

In the following article from the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. Charles Dawbarn describes an interview in which the Bishop of London spoke very frankly on the duties and opportunities of the Church. The Bishop boldly announced his own readiness to suffer for the cause of conscience and humanity:—

The Bishop of London is of such as cannot be ignored. You may not agree with him; but you cannot disregard him or treat him as a spent force in the world.

His situation as a Prince of the Church entitles him to a large consideration; the dignity of historical position is of more than common sigificance—one hundred and eighth of his line; but apart from that, he is a man who speaks for his time, a prelate who preaches the living word of the twentieth century revelation, who finds the present extraordinarily interesting, who has no wish, I judge, to hark back to another age when the great of the Church were almost too great for this suffering earth.

The Bishop is not removed from the mass of mankind though he lives in Fulham Palace or at London House. Temperamentally he raises no barrier, nor does he show a spiritual arrogance. He is steeped to the lips in life; he is keenly, passionately interested in all its problems. Temperance and morality are his two great practical concerns. His dominant mission is to unite all Christian efforts.

CO-OPERATION, NOT RIVALRY.

"We are out for the same objects," he says. "There need be no rivalry in the sense of opposition—only co-operation." This is the note he emphasised in America, at the Front, in Hyde Park, at those extraordinary services in which all denominations take part.

In America, in that free atmosphere where hatreds die, the Jew and the Catholic, the Episcopalian, the Baptist and the Unitarian are all associated on a common platform in a common urge for social work.

It was much so at the Front, where the Bishop spent a strenuous time. He used a Y.M.C.A. hut as his headquarters. Members of other churches, someone has declared, ran about on his errands as if they were his assistant clergy. The spirit of unity had entered into them under the influence of an engaging personality.

Union of forces in a Christian commonwealth: that is his dream. Nothing could more closely accord with the spirit of the time. And the Church, he feels, cannot be divorced from social work. That is the rub, for the Church has not been associated closely enough with that Divine activity; hence a certain hostility on the part of working class.

NOT OUTSPOKEN ENOUGH.

"It has risen from serfdom to independence and power without much encouragement from the Church, and it feels very bitter about it. The Church has borne witness to the insufficiency in the housing of the working class," continued the Bishop, "but it has not sufficiently awakened the public conscience to the scandal. That social conecience must be awakened. I feel that very strongly. Too often Church people have been allowed to think that their duty ended with their subscriptions. The question people must answer is not only Did I fast last Good Friday? but, Did I give willingly the penny rate for the better housing of the poor? No, the Church has not spoken out enough in these matters."

"Will Labour revenge itself when in the saddle?" I asked.

"Ah! we cannot say. Disestablishment will perhaps come. Bishop Gore and some others think that the Church will be all the better for its separation from the State. No doubt our own congregations would be spurred to give more. Is it not curious that under the present regime we have to have an Enabling Bill—and to take up the time of Parliament during Peace deliberations—to permit us to sell or let London House? I do not find any hostility in the Commons to the scheme

EPISCOPAL POVERTY.

"I shall be sorry to leave London House," confessed the Bishop. "It is very convenient, but it is impossible as things are." And he quoted the figures, the charges upon his income, which reduced it to a net total of £3,500 (upon which to support Fulham Palace and its ten servants), which created so strong an impression at the Diocesan Conference when they were uttered. "If Disestablishment comes, the Church Assembly set up by the Bill becomes the Church Parliament."

"And if Disestablishment comes, what of the £10,000?"

The Bishop smiled as if the prospect did not in the least frighten him. "If I live in a garret," he replied gaily, "the work of the Church will go on—but I hope they will let me keep my motor-car." And he twinkled.

"I am afraid, without that, the work could not go on quite so well. The Church only exists to do good. It is the questions of morality and temperance that matter."

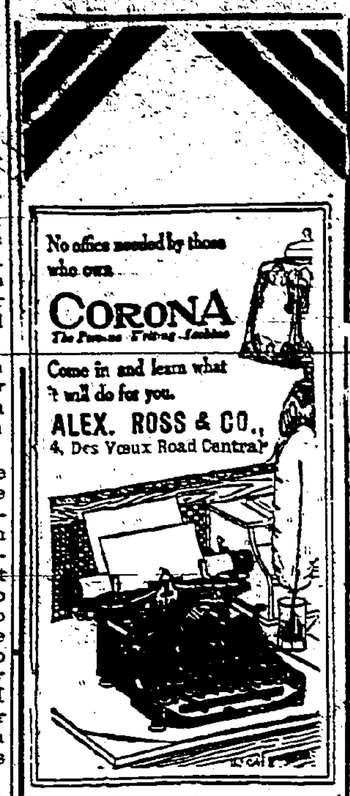
Questions of morality. For eighteen years the Bishop has been on the council of the body that looks after London morals, and the gravity with which he speaks of its problems shows how deep is his concern for the welfare of his "parish," with its teeming millions.

"The distressing thing," he said, "is the youth of the offenders—girls of 16 or less, who come from all parts of the provinces to this maelstrom of London. We are appointing more women police, not so much to make arrests as to shame and warn those who are young and foolish."

"The Army girls have done so much," he said enthusiastically—and enthusiasm is never far away from this prince of optimists—"to raise the tone of the war worker. Commanded by excellent women, the discipline of these corps has been most beneficial and a great restraint to the heedless. You know that story of Pettigrew, the incorrigible leave-breaker, in 'The Navy Eternal of Bartimeus?'"

And the Bishop told the story. Pettigrew contemplated mischief. One dark and blustry night in London he thought longingly of forbidden pleasures, instead of returning to his ship. But he was dissuaded from so disastrous a course by the brave example of the little bus girl on top, who was "carrying on" and jingling her pennies in spite of the storm. "Yes, two of my brothers have 'gone West,'" she said, in the simple and pathetic phrase, "so I must do my bit. Any more fares? Waterloo Station! Here's where you Navy boys get off," she called cheerily to Pettigrew, who got off out of pure shame—and won distinction, 24 hours' later by "spotting a submarine."

Evidently the Bishop loves this story.



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FATE OF GERMANS IN ENGLAND.

:o:

DRASTIC PROPOSALS CARRIED.

Although opposed by the Government a drastic new clause dealing with former enemy aliens was adopted by 14 votes to 12 after discussion recently before the Standing Committee on the Aliens' Restriction Bill.

The new clause makes it a statutory obligation to deport all these aliens except on specific grounds for exemption. The Government opposed it on the ground that their own proposal for an Order in Council would effect the same purpose.

The new clause provides that

Every former enemy alien now in the United Kingdom should be deported forthwith, unless within one month of the passing of the Act he had made application to the Secretary of State in prescribed form and after due inquiry had been granted a license.

The clause also specified the grounds on which inquiry was to be made and the conditions on which a license might be granted.

Sir John Butcher, who submitted the clause, mentioned that in November 1918 there were in this country 21,000 enemy aliens uninterned, and in April last 5,000 uninterned Germans were here.

He wanted to know how these had been dealt with, and went on to argue that the only way to deal with this great and serious problem was by direct legislative enactment, such as was foreshadowed by responsible Ministers at the last election and by many Coalition candidates.

If effect was not going to be given to his promises, the Prime Minister should resign. The country was sick and tired of government by Orders in Council, which might be satifactory in times of war, but had not the backing of Parliament behind and could not be justified in times of peace.

Mr. Shortt (Home Secretary), interpolating, said a number of aliens had been repatriated, and Mr. Justice Sankey's Committee were considering cases which had hitherto been exempted.

Sir John Butcher contended that only great pressure on the Home Office had resulted in the internment of aliens during the war, and now they were faced with the stern duty of seeing that none but very exceptional cases were exempt. The country demanded it, and the Government had promised it.

Sir Herbert Nield urged that it was necessary and desirable that a rigid statutory standard, to which all enemy aliens must comply, must be set up. Their experience of enemy aliens had been a terrible one, and the quicker and more effectively they got rid of the danger the better.

He particularly referred to the dangerous German element in the East-end of London, but Sir William Pearce reminded the Committee that the East-end alien population consisted almost entirely of Russian and Polish Jews.

Commander Kenworthy opposed the clause on the ground that a change was taking place now that peace was signed, and people were becoming desirous of avoiding any cause for international hatred.

Mr Shortt said the only difference between the Government and the Committee was a choice of method. The method of dealing with the admitted danger by Order in Council was, in the openion of the Government, the most effective, as the method proposed by the clause would tie the hands of department, and Might not effect the object which they all had in view of deporting every dangerous alien.

The Secret Service of this country was the most effective in the world, and the spy danger during the war had been greatly exaggerated, although the number of spies had not been exaggerated.

The clause was pressed to a division, and, as stated, was carried amid applause by 14 votes to 12.

OFFICER HONOURABLY ACQUITTED.

An honourable acquittal was given to Lieut. Frank Godber, at Cardiff, recently when he again appeared before a court martial on a charge of borrowing money from a German prisoner. Lieut. Godber strongly denied the charge, and said he had to rebuke the complainant in respect of his conduct towards a girl typist.

NOTICES.

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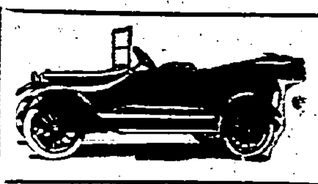
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ENGLISH WOMEN.

:o:

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

Carolyn Shipman Whipple writes in the *Daily News* as follows:—

To my mind, English women are the most beautiful in the world. Especially true is this of the so-called "upper classes," whose marvellous complexions, eyes, hair, bearing, and well-modulated voices are admired the world over.

French women are chic, piquant, seductive, but not beautiful. Many American women are beautiful until they open their mouths to speak, when their badly-modulated voices often detract from their beauty of face and figure.

Before the war, from the foreign point of view, Englishmen were the best dressed men in the world and English women the worst dressed, unless palpably turned out by a French couturiere. To a large extent the war has removed this stigma, so that they are now groping their way towards greater taste in dress. Probably a certain type of woman will never cease complacently to feel herself well dressed in a black silk frock worn with tan shoes and stockings.

A LACK OF HUMOUR?

Much has been written of the recent extravagances of dress which is undress, and various reasons have been offered by various people for these tangential departures from correct sartorial standards. Nowhere have I seen mentioned what is obviously the true reason. One writer says: "These outrageous dresses are due to an over-developed sense of humour that makes us undress." Rather is it a lack of the sense of humour!

What woman with a grain of humour could possibly display a pair of bandy legs issuing from a skirt almost to her knees, or a scrawny neck in a very decollette gown? English women are not as a rule coquettes. They do not realise that, when all the world of womankind is revealing legs, legs are a drug on the market.

This lack of a sense of humour and of vanity develops in most English women the stalwart Diana type—the strong-limbed, unconscious huntress, without finesse and savoir faire, but a comrade in sports. Not long ago I heard an Englishman say that, in his opinion, a woman who rode to hounds made a better wife and mother than one who did not, because of her physical courage."

THE ENGLISHWOMAN AT HOME.

I have found a surprising lack of thrift among Englishwomen. They are not as a rule of an inventive, resourceful turn of mind in their house-keeping. Labour-saving devices are lacking. "We don't like to be interfered with," said one of them, which means, I take it, that they prefer their old-fashioned, inconvenient methods (because they are their own) to new ideas originating across the water. No American woman could possible keep house without a flat-iron, as many Englishwomen do.

The average English house is not kept as clean as are American houses. Possibly the well-known water-drinking propensity of the average American now such a painful necessity) is responsible for the freer use of water (and soap!) in American households. To counter-balance their lack of thrift, I find in Englishwomen a good-natured, philosophical attitude toward discomfort which is truly heroic. If things go wrong, it is "quite all right" to them, when it would not in the least be so to women of other nationalities. This is a national characteristic which has its advantages and disadvantages. It is variously called being "being a good sport" and "muddling through." It does not always promote efficiency.

THE SMOKING HABIT.

Two phases of life have seriously shocked me during my past five years in England: the increase of women smokers, young and old, and the extent to which well-dressed women frequent dirty, vile-smelling public-houses. In America, only the lowest type of woman—the habitual drunkard—enters a "saloon," as a public-house is there called. In France, most women drink outside the cafes on the terraces.

One of the most ludicrous, and at the same time most pitiable, of sights in England is a dowdily-dressed, grey-haired, spectacled grandmother awkwardly lighting a cigarette and gingerly puffing it. A recent expression of [illegible] youth? An even more deplorable thing is to see a young girl seat herself alone in the lounge of an hotel, light a cigarette ordered from a waiter, and arrange her short-skirted legs for inspection by surrounding men, or walk the full length of a dining-room with a cigarette hanging loosely in her mouth. Where are the mothers of these girls?

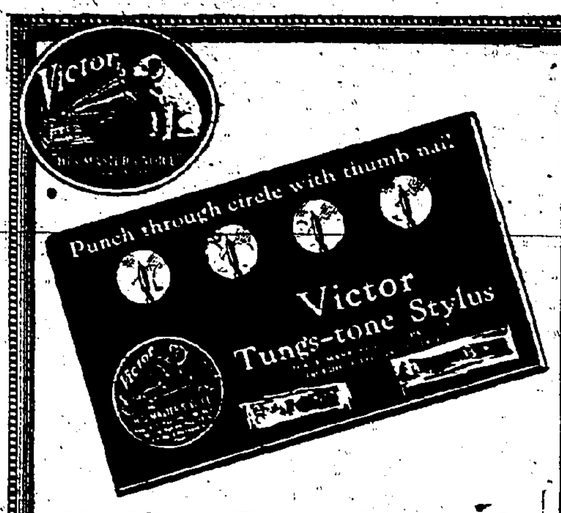
AS FRIENDS?

I have found English women far better friends than English men—more disinterested, less selfish, more helpfully demonstrative, and, incidentally, quite as critical of their own countrymen as I have been in my two previous articles. Some of my best friends in the world are Englishwomen, whom I admire tremendously.

When University education for women becomes popular and even fashionable here, as it has been for several years in America, women will learn to work together with less friction. I have been amazed to hear young V.A.D.s characterise professional nurses and matrons as "cats" or "so mean." Possibly the difference in social standing makes the temporary superior employ the whip hand in a way not quite understood by an American, in whose country—the land of opportunity—business or professional ability counts for more than social position when business is the question of the moment.

English women have done splendidly in the war. They have worked so uncomplainingly and unceasingly, with such quiet energy and good organisation, that, if they could not have run the war with less "graft" and to a swifter finish, I should be ashamed of my sex!

NOTICES.



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LAW OF THE AIR.

:o:

POINTS OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

The text of the Convention for the regulation of international aerial navigation was issued recently as an Air Ministry White Paper. Subject to certain reservations, the Convention has been agreed to by all the Allied representatives serving on the Aeronautical Commission of the Peace Conference, but it has not yet been formally approved by the Supreme Council.

The more important provisions of the agreement, including that for the establishment of an International Air Commission, have already been announced. The Commission, whose first meeting is to be convened in Paris by the French Government, will be composed as follows:

The United States, France, Italy and Japan, two representatives each.

Great Britain, the various British Dominions, and India, one representative each.

Other Contracting States, one representative each.

Every State is recognised as having complete and exclusive sovereignty in the air above its territory and territorial waters, but free passage is to be allowed in peace time to the aircraft of all other countries. This permission does not apply, however, to military aircraft without special authorisation, and every contracting State has the right to declare certain areas prohibited.

AIRWORTHINESS AND WIRELESS.

The carriage of explosives, arms and munitions is forbidden, and each State may prohibit the carriage or use of photographic apparatus or restrict the carriage of other articles as a measure of public safety. Certificates of airworthiness are to be insisted upon for all aircraft engaged in international navigation. No wireless apparatus is to be carried without special licence from the State whose nationality the aircraft possesses, but every machine used in public transport and capable of carrying ten or more passengers must be equipped with sending and receiving apparatus.

On the question of nationality there are some interesting and significant stipulations. It is laid down that any State which took part in the war but not in the negotiation of the Convention, may be admitted as an adherent to the Convention.

"If such a State is member of the League of Nations or, until Jan. 1,1923, by a unianimous vote of the signatory and adhering States, or, after Jan. 1,1923, by an affirmative vote comprising at least three-fourths of the total possible votes of the signatory and adhering States."

Unless an aircraft possesses the nationality of a contracting State its flight above the territory of a contracting State will not be permitted except by special and temporary authorisation.

ALIEN OWNERSHIP.

An incorporated company cannot be the registered owner of an aircraft unless it possesses the nationality of the State in which the aircraft is registered, and unless the president or chairman of the company and at least two-thirds of the directors possess the same nationality.

Certain of the "rules to be observed on departure, on landing, and when under way" are not without their appeal to the imagination. For instance. "In case of crime or misdemeanour committed by one person against another on board an aircraft in flight, the jurisdiction of the State flown over applies only in case the crime or misdemeanour is committed against a national of such State and is followed by a landing during the same journey upon its territory. Legal relations between persons on board an aircraft in flight are governed by the law of the nationality of the aircraft."

It is agreed that in case of war the provisions of the Convention are not to affect the freedom of action of the contracting States, either as belligerents or as neutrals.

SOLICITORS "STRUCK OFF."

Following on a conviction for bigamy a solicitor was recently struck off the rolls by a Divisional Court in the King's Bench, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Sankey and McCardie. The solicitor was Hamilton Edward Pawley, 57, who was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour at the Central Criminal Court for marrying a ticket collector's daughter whose acquantance he made in Oxford Street. Another solicitor struck off was Oswald Milne, who in April last at the Central Criminal Court was sentenced to three years' penal servitude for converting £193 9s 5d to his own use, he being trustee of the

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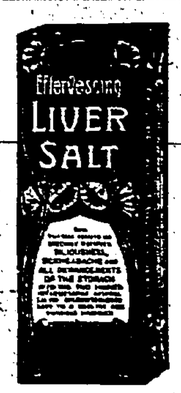

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At Auckland. N. Z. on the 31st August. 1919. to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. B. Kennet a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1919.

SPREAD OF THE SOVIET SYSTEM.

The statement made by M. Lenin, the notorious Bolshevik leader, to the effect that moderate Socialism is useless and that Red Terror is the one means of achieving the aims of those who think as he does, is illuminating as showing the extreme policy favoured by the revolutionary elements in Europe to-day. Bolshevism is even more violent in its methods than anarchism; it is the negation of all forms of good government, and it is an evil that must be stamped out if the world is to enjoy peace. It was Bolshevism which started the Soviet system, which has been tried in many countries since the Russian Revolution, with disastrous effects. New States and old have been affected by the movement, which still operates in many parts of Europe. Only a little while ago, the Soviet system made its appearance in Slovakia, this development being only one instance amongst many that are symptomatic of the new revolutionary ideas. The Slovak Soviet rose and fell, but others have risen and not fallen. Leaving out the Continent, in Siberia, in Central Asia and in Caucasia the Soviets seem to be multiplying in spite of "intervention."

We recently came across some very interesting facts on this question, some of which are worthy of notice. For example, the *Pester Lloyd* on July 2 stated that five Soviet republics have been set up in the Krasnoyarsk region since last December. They are said to have established a common battle-front and to have beaten off all attacks directed against them. Another report states that a Federal Khirghiz Soviet Republic has been formed as a part of Soviet Russia. According to a Petrograd wireless message, the Communist parties in Baku, Daghestan, and Transcaspia have recently obtained big majorities. From Moscow, about the same time, it was reported that in the southern half of the Baku province the Soviets have already assumed control and have declared for union with Bolshevik Russia. It would seem that the movement is strongest where the danger of violent repression is greatest, but there are signs that it is also growing powerful outside the vast area of active conflict. To turn to other countries, recently the Bulgarian Revolutionary Social Democrats held a congress at Sofia. By a resolution, which was carried unanimously, the party decided to withdraw its members from Parliament, to abandon the Second International and to join the Third, to form an alliance with the Russian and Hungarian proletariats, and "to follow that path for the realisation of the Communistic ideal which the great Russian Bolshevik revolution has revealed." Then, in May last, it was reported that the Greek Admiral at Sebastopol had informed a representative of the Red Army that the Greeks would not undertake any further operations against Soviet Russia. Before his departure he and other Greek delegates informed the Revolutionary Council that Greece sympathised with the Soviets and protested against the action of the Entente, who had compelled the Greeks to take part in the the war against the Red Armies. Soon after, on the 8th June, the Greek Socialist Workers' party joined the Moscow International. A message was despatched to the *Humanite* requesting that the French Socialist party might be informed of this event. Similar action has been taken in Scandinavia, for we read that the Swedish Social Democratic Left recently held a congress, in which a resolution was carried by 138 votes to 69 demanding mass action leading to the "true democracy of the Soviet system," the formation of Soldiers' Councils, the disarming of the bourgeoisie, and the suspension of all intercourse with all parties except those that stand for class-warfare and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The same telegram announces that the Norwegian Labour party has also followed suit.

These instances could be multiplied almost indefinitely. In German Austria, although the Communists have suffered a big defeat, the Soviet idea has been by no means repudiated. All parties agree that Austria will become a Soviet Republic sooner or later, and it is only over the question of the most favourable moment that there is any difference of opinion. These Soviet bodies are being used as instruments in overturning the social order. They are the outgrowth of a vile and pernicious system. Though they are still factors to be reckoned with, they have in many instances revealed their instability and their harmfulness. In time, they will be appraised at their true value, which is nil.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

WHAT'S THE POSITION?

The question has been asked us whether or not the war-time prohibition against the photographing of certain parts of the Colony, the harbour included, is still operative. Speaking without the book, we are under the impression that it has been rescinded. We have so informed the enquirer, who has retorted that there are still displayed in various prominent places warning notices to the public, setting forth the risks they incur by disobeying the regulations. Perhaps the C. S. P. will look into this little matter and, if the prohibition has been removed, take the necessary steps for removing also the notices which threaten harmless amateur photographers with all manner of dire penalties. We have a big number of visitors in the Colony now, and there are always more coming and going. These people like to take away with them their own photographs of the beauties of the Colony, but in face of the official notices, some of them refrain from taking "snaps" on the harbour and elsewhere. This is bad for Hongkong, incidentally, besides being a disappointment to tourists. We can do with all the advertising the Colony can get, and the camera in these days plays quite an important part in "boosting" cities and ports such as ours.

BRITISH TENNIS SUCCESS.

In view of the rather bad gruelling British tennis players had in the Wimbledon contests, when all the honours went overseas, it is good to read that Great Britain has at least managed to defeat France in the Davis Cup Competition. But our men only just got through "by the skin of their teeth," as the saying goes. In the doubles, they made rather a poor showing, and a couple of days or so ago it was announced that they would have to be victorious in both the remaining singles if defeat were to be avoided. Well, they have done the needful, but have only just managed to pull the match out of the fire. Kingscote got his victory over Gobert fairly easily, winning three straight sets. But Dawson had a right royal tussle with Laurentz; the match went the full five sets before it was decided and at the end the British player was only three games up—29 to 26. Still, it was sufficient to assure victory for Great Britain, whose further progress in the competition will be watched with the closest interest.

OUR PRINCE.

The Prince of Wales, whose popularity continues unabated, has been magnificently received in Canada. He has the happy knack of making friends wherever he goes, besides which he fully realises his responsibilities and is constantly showing a deep appreciation of his position as heir to the Throne. His utterance in the Canadian capital, when he spoke of being conscious of the grave and very inspiring responsibility which rested upon him, was thoroughly illustrative of his outlook on life, which broadens and becomes more serious with the passing years. His visit to Canada cannot but serve to increase the devotion of that great Dominion to the Crown, and we may count upon it that the same will be true of his projected tour in Australia and other parts of the Empire—Hongkong included, we trust. Now, he is going into the United States, and is to become a Freeman of the City of New York. We know how warmly His Royal Highness will be received in the States; this graceful invitation by New York foreshadows the feelings of the American people to our beloved Prince. We venture to think that the Prince's tour in the States will do more to strengthen the newly-welded bonds of Anglo-American friendship than any other single act could do. By personal contact with the heir to the Throne, the American people will realise how "human" and how unaffected the Prince of Wales is. And in that experience they will find the reason why the British Throne stands secure to-day whilst money Monarchies are toppling into the dust.

DEATH SENTENCE.

In the case of Chung Kan, who was indicted on a charge of murder, at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty and the accused was sentenced to death.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO DECEIVES OTHERS DECEIVES HIMSELF MOST OF ALL.

***

At the P. W. D. Offices yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. H. P. Hay purchased Garden Lot No. 56, Findlay Road, for $542.

***

Besides the cases of gastro-enteritis referred to elsewhere, during last week there were notified one case each of plague, cholera and puerperal fever. The last-named was fatal.

***

The China Mail S.S. Co., is in receipt of a telegram from its Shanghai Office advising that the s.s. "China" sailed from that port yesterday afternoon, and she may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on Thursday morning, Sept. 4th.

***

Mr. S Komor is going home on the s.s. Gablonz, when that vessel returns from Vladivostock. The Gablonz is expected to leave here on the 15th. Mr. Komor will be missed here by many friends. He will return to the Colony later with his children.

***

There arrived yesterday afternoon by the s.s. Chipshing thirty griffins for the forthcoming races. A number of mafoos and those interested in racing were at the wharf. The animals were looking very well. Two ponies were, however, severely bruised.

***

The Hongkong Tramway company's receipts for the week ended August 30. totalled $14,584, which is $595 above the same week last year. For the 35 weeks of the year, the takings total $513,990, which represents an advance of $36,219 over the same period in 1918.

***

A Chinese woman was to-day charged with trying to smuggle 120 taels of opium, valued at $280. Mr. Steavenson appeared for the defendant and pleaded guilty. The opium was found in a false-bottomed trunk, and the defendant arrested on the s.s. Saigon. Mr. R. E. Lindsell fined her $2,000 or six months' hard labour.

***

A Chinese woman was to-day charged with a saulting a girl of about 14 years of age. The defendant said the girl was always stealing, so she tried to correct her by hitting her. Mr. R. E. Lindsell ordered the girl to be sent to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and told the defendant to provide bail of $50.

***

The annual bazaar under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League will be held by kind permission in the grounds of Government House on Saturday, October 18th. The proceeds as formerly will be devoted to local charities for children, the Ottershaw Cots, Surrey, and the Naval and Military Funds for Orphans.

***

At the Police Court to-day, two Chinese hawkers were charged with assaulting a Chinese constable. The constable gave evidence that on the 1st inst. at 8.15 a.m., there were some hawkers causing an obstruction, so he tried to clear them away, when seven or eight of them called on the others to strike him. The first defendant was passing with two baskets and he dropped them and caught hold of witness' tunic tearing two buttons off. Witness then struck him with his truncheon on the head. He arrested the man and took him to the station, when some men, including the second defendant, tried to help the first defendant to escape. Mr. R. E. Lindsell bound defendants over in personal bonds of $100 to keep the peace *for six months.*

ENTERITIS CASES.

THE MORTALITY BAROMETER.

The disease known as gastro-enteritis, which is now claiming many victims amongst the poorer Chinese, is practically at its zenith, the mortality last week being the highest so far experienced. Three weeks ago the health returns disclosed 15 cases, of which 11 were fatal. A couple of weeks ago five cases were reported, all of which were fatal, while last week the mortality was 64 deaths out of 117 cases.

During the 48 hours ending yesterday there were 57 cases and 32 deaths.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."]

The characteristic of this age is rush. Everybody wants to get from place to place in the quickest time possible. Hongkong is, in a sense, a backwater in the great river of life which rushes along with such tumultuous speed elsewhere. We sometimes feel the force of the mighty torrent; it sometimes sweeps away some of us, but, generally speaking, we manage to retain our wonted placidity. Even our lifts saunter upwards with a calm deliberation which is maddening to the hustler, the man who spends his whole life in a breathless chase after the elusive dollar. The Hongkong system is better, for while the procedure is slower it is none the less interesting and it affords us leisure to observe the landscape. When the much-talked-of aerodrome is established in Hongkong we may then become less sleepy. The day is certainly not distant when Hongkong and Shanghai, at any rate, will be linked up by an aerial service. Aviation is now on the threshold of its existence in the commercial life of the Far East. There is no reason why we should not have an aerial passenger and mail service between Shanghai and Hongkong at a price within the means of most of us.

* * *

It was Bret Harte, I think, who wrote, that "the expression of the Chinese face in the aggregate is neither cheerful nor happy." If there has been any aggregate to judge by during the last week, Bret Harte was right. The Chinese junk and sampan owners have been hard hit by the typhoon, and whether they attribute their luck to bad joss or to inattention to idol duty it is hard to say, but there must be some strange ideas behind their heads, for after the typhoon one sampan was seen loaded with joss paper figures. The junkman apparently intended to set the little paper things afloat to make up for all the slackness of which he had been guilty during late days.

* * *

A notable concession to public opinion has been made in the new measures which the Government has undertaken to adopt in regard to aliens. There is no room in these proposals for any persecution of enemy subjects or those of enemy origin; indeed, the safeguards to be introduced are such that the British public of Hongkong is not likely to be dissatisfied. In this connection advantage had been taken of the opportunity offered for bringing into line the practice of the Dominions and the Mother Country. Now that the problem is to be solved in a sane way, it is well that there should be uniformity on the alien question throughout.

* * *

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. When the resolution originating with the British mercantile community was placed before the Legislative Council in 1917 expressing the opinion that "it is in the best interests of the Colony of Hongkong that persons of German nationality should be excluded therefrom for a period of at least ten years following the declaration of peace; and that subsequently they be only admitted to the Colony under strict licence," Sir Henry May, it will be remembered, opposed it on economic grounds. What happened? The non-official members were up in arms against Sir Henry. From time to time we have heard public men say that we had no quarrel with the German people and that the real foe to civilisation was Prussian militarism. Sir Henry May declared, when the resolution came up before the Legislative Council, that it was not "in the interests of the Colony." Sir Henry is a man of long experience of the Far East and he comes of a distinguished family whose connections are highly honoured. He was not, in 1917, credited with the best of methods. His opponents argued that it was not seemly in times like those to make that statement, nor that the whole weight of official votes be marshalled against a resolution which reflected the sentiment of the British mercantile community of the Colony.

* * *

The objection on economic grounds raised by Sir Henry May was that if the Germans were excluded from Hongkong they would develop other neighbouring ports to the detriment of the Colony. The chances of any such opposition were not weighed sufficiently well by the mercantile community, who allowed their reasons to become non-existent by the babble of Mr. Holyoak, who was seeking fame at the mouth of the German-exclusion cannon. Even when Sir Paul Chater, at the meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, opposed the resolution to exclude the Germans from the Colony of Hongkong for a period of ten years, pointing out how disastrous it would prove to the trade of this place, he was jeered at, cried down and eventually left the hall. All this unanimity has dried up within two years and when the Aliens Bill came up before the Council last week not a discordant note was heard. *O tempora, O mores!*

* * *

Trade to us is the elixir of life. It has made our Empire and our Colony, and upon its maintenance and development our supremacy depends. It is the tree upon whose flourishing conditions everything depends. The proposal to allow the Germans into Hongkong under a system of licence has raised no whirlwind of opposition, and the fact that it has become the law of the land with hardly a murmur of complaint clearly shows the readiness of the citizens to comply with the exigencies of the situation.

* * *

House and office rents in Hongkong have now become a crying scandal. The Government's much boosted scheme has brought no relief, presumably because (apart from official inaction) the demand for houses is increasing and because landlords sometimes prefer to see their houses empty for a season than to let them at a rental below their own exaggerated idea of their letting value. Sooner or later, the landlord, unfortunately for the rest of the community, gets his rent and thus the charge for house rent continues to make an ever-increasing inroad in the salary of the average man. Even in the matter of offices the landlords are piling up increases without the least remorse. What we need very urgently in this Colony is a Rents Bill on the lines of the legislation enacted in Bombay and Singapore. This growing menace of rising house and office rents may one day cause events even more serious than the rice riots of the previous month.

* * *

What is going to happen to the Old Post Office building nobody can say. It is rumoured that the Government will put up the portion occupied by Blue Bird and the tobacconists to auction, at an offset price which with the price of pulling down the structure, would work out at a prohibitive rate. A new Land Office will go up on the site occupied by solicitors as chambers, and in all probablity the Chinese Chamber of Commerce will bid for that portion where the Blue Bird's confectionary store stands. All sorts of rumours have been in circulation including one, that the Hongkong Hotel might purchase the whole block for a new hotel, but I understand the Hotel is not interested in the proposition.

* * *

Mr. J. L. Crockatt, the Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, is extremely popular in commercial circles. The Exchange brokers and the clientele of the Bank enthuse over him. Mr. Crockatt was previously in the Hongkong branch of the Chartered Bank, being No. 2 here. He was sent to Saigon as manager of the Bank's branch there, and returned a few months ago to the Colony. He stepped into the shoes of Mr. Downing, and within the short time that he has been here he has won the hearts of the entire commericial community. It is that cordiality of aspect and that happy turn of speech which Mr. Crockatt possesses that has won him golden opinions from all shades of people. He possesses a charming personality and is extremely popular.

* * *

The new Governor of Macao, Senhor Henriques Correia da Santos, has some novel ideas of administration. His action in insisting that those seeking to cash their notes on the Bank of Macao should be armed with a Police permit is the most farcical thing that I've heard of in the Far East. Nevertheless, he is a great friend of the British, having received from the British Government the D.S.O. for services rendered during the war at Cape Verdi, where he served as Commandant of the Portuguese forces in conjunction with the English squadron under the command of Sir Gordon Weir and Sir Sydney Freemantle. His ship, the Flo, received from the British community of San Vicente, a silver shield and cup as a token of their appreciation for protecting British interests in those waters during the war.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

How did a bonfire come by its name? Authorities differ. Some, with a passion for the obvious, suggest that it is from the French "bon," and is merely a good fire. Others, including our chief encyclopaedia and Beaumont and Fletcher, who spelt it "bonefire," agree that it was a fire of bones, and that its origin is to be traced to a pagan funeral custom. If they are right, it is curious that bonfires have been diverted from their original use to serve as signals of national rejoicing. Yet others derive it from the Danish "baun" or beacon and in the peace celebrations at any rate, this derivation seemed to express better than the others the purpose for which countless bonfires were kindled.

* * *

Miss Edith Lilian Murray, who is to marry next month Major Harold Senhouse Pinder, M.C., Leicestershare Regiment and King's African Rifles, is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Archibald Murray of Taymount, on the Tay. Her mother is one of the beautiful Moncreiffe sisters, who were all noted for their extraordinarily good looks. They had lovely Titian bronze hair, for which, and their splended colouring and tall, graceful figures they were specially remarkable. The Misses Moncreiffe were daughters of Sir Thomas, the seventh baronet of Moncreiffe, Perthshire, and Lady Louisa Moncreiffe. Sir Thomas was probably the handsomest man of his day in Scotland, and Lady Louisa, a Kinnoull Hay, had much personal charm.

* * *

One effect of the prolonged sunshine of Whitsuntide was such a week in the straw hat trade as, the *Outfitter* says, cannot be recalled, and wires were flashing the wholesalers at Luton like racing tips. The week's transformation effected was amazing. Whole warehouses had been absolutely emptied from floor to ceiling, and it would have required a magic wand to produce a hat from anywhere. The head of one firm, perspiring after a three hours' ordeal with persistent buyers, met the inquirer with a vacant stare like a man recovering from chloroform. "Am I in my senses? he asked. "I have passed such a morning as I never want again. Look in there!" There is a long line of empty stages where hundreds of dozens of hats had lain a few days before. "Wherever we are to get hats to fill those benches goodness only knows—I don't!"

* * *

Treason, which is being discussed just now in connection with a famous speech, is regarded by the black-letter lawyers as the most serious of all crimes, and if one keeps it in mind that the safety of the State is the supreme law their view is understandable. It is and always has been a capital offence, and until quite recent times the execution was accompanied by fiendish abominations which included a particularly horrible form of vivisection. An Act passed in 1814 to remove these still left it the law that after execution the body should be divided into four quarters and placed at the disposal of the King. It was not till 1870 that we got rid of this gruesome accompainment to capital punishment. The ancient form of indictment survives as one of the curiosities of the legal system. It begins by premising that the accused, "not regarding the duty of his allegiance nor having the fear of God in his heart," was "moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil." Fortunately for the prosecuting counsel, given proof of treasonable acts, the source of the instigation is taken as a matter of course. It has long been the law that mere words, unaccompanied by acts, can never sustain a charge of treason. It was different in the reign of Edward IV. Blackstone gives two instances of persons executed for treasonable words under that monarch—"the one a citizen of London, who said he would make his son heir of the Crown," the "Crown" being the sign of the house in which he lived; the other a gentleman whose favourite buck the King killed in hunting, whereupon he wished it "horns and all, in the King's belly." Blackstone mildly reports that these were esteemed "hard cases," and Chief Justice Markham chose to leave his client rather than assent to the treatment in the second.

NOTICE.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE FUTURE ECONOMIC POLICY IN RELATION TO GERMANY.

Sir,—This interesting subject is again to the fore, in regard to the soundness or otherwise of "Discrimination against Germany" vis-a-vis the policy of "Free Trade"—no doubt a very material aspect to be considered.

That trenchant writer, "Mr. Robert MacWhirter," is an ardent Free Trader, and, as he is a clear-headed thinker to boot, his views must be treated with respect, though possibly the basis whereon they are founded may not be entirely a stable one under all circumstances.

I will endeavour to deal with the subject from what I will term "the fundamental basis"; and will accordingly take the Policy of "Free Trade" as actually practised by Great Britain, and view it

(a) In its relation to Free Trade by other Countries:

(b) In its results when opposed by Protection at the instance of other Countries:

and then examine it in its working in regard to the happenings arising out of the Policy of Germany during the past 40 years with a view to endeavouring to ascertain whether or not "Free Trade" as practised in the past is, or is not, of a certainty, the one and only true touchstone for the future Economic Policy of Great Britain and her Colonies.

In the first place, there can be no doubt that the introduction of "Free Trade" in or about the year 1846 conferred great benefits upon Great Britain, that Great Britain reaped those benefits over a subsequent period of 30 to 40 years, and that that she would have continued to reap them, had other Nations remained Free Traders; so that—to state the position briefly—"Free Trade *with all*" if met with a policy of "Free Trade *by all*," is undoubtedly the true Economic Policy for Great Britain.

But, if Great Britain lays open her world-wide markets to all, and is met with the opposite policy on the part of other Nations, there must surely, in time, arise a question as to how far the benefits originally conferred upon Great Britain by her Free Trade Policy with other Nations are not counterbalanced by the effects of the Protectionist Policy of those other Nations.

Assuming, for the sake of example, that, while Great Britain remained a Free Trader, the markets of all other Nations were, by stringent Tariffs, in effect closed against her, could Great Britain afford to continue her Free Trade Policy? The answer must assuredly be in the negative, since it is a well known fact that Great Britain is not self-supporting, and can only pay for her Imports by her Exports, and, if the markets for her Exports were in effect closed against her, her position (if she adhered to Free Trade as formerly practised) would become precarious in the extreme, as she would then be entirely dependent upon the markets of her Colonies—a situation which, though perhaps furnishing an excellent argument for "Free Trade within the British Empire," would scarcely suffice for Great Britain's needs as a whole.

Such being the position that might arise in regard to a Protectionist Policy by all Nations against Great Britain, it would certainly appear that the virtue or otherwise of "Free Trade" as an Economic Policy for Great Britain is largely a question of "Degree", and that "Free Trade" is not necessarily an absolutely reliable "Shibboleth" under all conditions.

Let us now examine the position of Great Britain as it was, and as it is, vis-a-vis Germany.

Germany, in 1870, was substantially an Agrarian State, and it was the Policy of Prince Bismarck to convert her into an equally large Manufacturing one. Accordingly, somewhere about the year 1878, the German Government introduced into their State the Policy of Protection in a highly intensified form, whereby German Manufacturers were enabled to produce their goods and sell them in Germany free from any serious Foreign Competition, while at the same time exporting huge quantities of their products to Great Britain and all parts of the latter's vast Empire on equal terms with British Manufacturers.

We all know how the foregoing Policy led to:—

1. An enormous increase in Germany's Trade.
2. The establishment of the German Colonies.
3. The formation of a large German Mercantile Marine.
4. The establishement of a powerful German Navy.
5. A tremendous aggrandisement of German interests generally.
6. The late War.
7. Enormous cost in blood and property to Great Britain.

We also know that Great Britain, by adhering to her Free Trade Policy, materially assisted Germany's progress along the pathway of Peace which was to lead to certain War.

But, do we appreciate how near Great Britain came to losing all she possessed, or how hardly her People escaped becoming mere helots of the German Nation?

I have always recognised that if Germany is to pay an Indemnity to Great Britain, she must, to do so, be at liberty to trade with Great Britain and the latter's Colonies—though I have also recognised that, in the circumstances under which the Germans waged War, British Subjects would, if such a course were possible without injury to British interests, naturally be desirous of avoiding all intercourse with Germans—but I have at the same time realised that the whole of the German People, with infinitesimal exceptions, thoroughly identified themselves with the Policy of their Leaders, and that consequently Great Britain must take all reasonable safeguards against a repetition of the past—in which connection I may add that I do not at all share the view that Germany is incapable of further mischief; *nor do I doubt that, in accepting the Peace terms, Germany merely assented to the "letter" and was far from identifying herself with the "spirit" of those terms.*

It has always seemed, and still seems, to me that it would be but a reasonable safeguard to exclude Germans from the Colony for a period of three years, and thereafter to admit them only under Licence, but the present Ordinance, if continued, will, perhaps, effect the purpose just as well.

In her present circumstances, Germany will probably continue to be—at any rate for some time to come—a Protectionist Country; and, so long as she is indebted to Great Britain and the latter's Allies, the fact of her being so will (comparatively speaking) be of minor moment to Great Britain, *but when that period is over, Great Britain should not forget the dangers and lessons of the past; nor should she be unmindful of them in the meantime, lest a worse danger befall her in the future.*

Yours faithfully,
J. SCOTT HARSTON.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1919.

BIG SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

SECRETED IN ASHES.

We understand that a large seizure of raw opium was made by Chief Revenue Inspector Wildin, on board the s.s. Hong Wa from Rangoon, the seizure amounting to 200 lbs.

The opium was found concealed in ashes in the stokehold, apparently ready to be brought ashore during the night.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Hang Sang came in yesterday from Shanghai with a general cargo of 600 tons. She experienced typhoon weather.

The Chip Shing from Tientsin experienced very fine weather bringing us 2,300 tons of general cargo.

The Patriot, whose agents are Messrs. Moller and Co., consigned to this port 2,600 tons of coal and 100 tons of coke. She is anchored at Wanchai.

The Loongsang from Manila brought 453 tons of general merchandise.

A number of other boats came in yesterday with cargoes of coal. The Haimun brought from Haiphong 700 tons of coal; the Daitoku Maru, 1,596 tons from Keelung; the Rokkosan Maru, 2,389 tons; the Nissin Maru, 1,130 tons from Keelung and the Fushiki Maru 1,960 tons from Kobe.

The Kansu, a B. and S. boat, came from Saigon with 1,700 tons of general cargo.

The Childar, a Norwegian vessel, under the agency of Messrs. Thorensen and Co., brought yesterday to this Colony 2,200 tons of through cargo of rice from Saigon. She passed an abandoned junk.

The Chihli came from Wuhu yesterday with 2,000 tons of through cargo of rice. She experienced monsoonic weather.

The Taishun, a Chinese boat, consigned to this port 360 tons of cargo.

The Kum Sang, an Indo-China vessel, came from Kobe with a load of 1,100 tons for Hongkong and 1,000 tons through.

The Harold Dollar, from Vancouver, carried 180 tons of general cargo and 800 lumber, this comprising the through consignment, the Hongkong cargo being 80 tons and 800 lumber.

The Suiyang from Shanghai came with 30 tons of general merchandise for Hongkong. She experienced squally and rough weather.

The Shishu Maru came in yesterday from Keelung with 1,100 tons of general cargo for the Colony.

The Chinan from Shanghai, a B. and S. boat, had 17,028 packages through cargo and 5,998 packages for Hongkong.

The Childar left this morning for Moji with a through cargo of 2,700 tons of rice. She is a Nowegian boat.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.35 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or typhoon near or over the northern part of Formosa Channel, moving N.W. or N.N.W.

A HONGKONG WAR MEDAL?

Sir,—May I, as one who served in Flanders, make a suggestion to the Government of this Colony regarding the recognition of the services of those who, although unable to go to the seat of war, nevertheless have worthily served as soldiers in Hongkong and uncomplaingly have performed their military duties in addition to their ordinary work? It is decreed that only those who have left their native shores are entitled to the general war medal; but these men, who have become highly efficient in the arduous duties pertaining to the defence of Hongkong in time of war, are entitled to some means of recognition for their services. As they are not qualified for the medal issued by the Home Government, I think it only just that the powers that be in this Colony should present each man with a special medal, or at least a certificate of honour, in order that they may, in the future, have some tangible means of showing that they served in a military capacity in the war.

Yours etc.
EX-SERVICE.

Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1919.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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A New Shipment direct from Scotland

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THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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"GLOBE TROTTERS" AT THE VICTORIA.

AN EXCELLENT SHOW.

"The Globe Trotters" are the merriest group of artists that Hongkong has greeted for a long time. They entertained a full house at the Victoria Theatre last night. The outstanding feature of the show was the revelation that a trio could really grip the interest of a demonstrative house for a first night. This could be explained in more than one way. All the artiste comprising this combination are well-known in the theatrical world, and had toured the Far East previously as principals of Bandmann's Opera and comedy companies. Everybody was fully conscious of a good time and they were well-rewarded last night, for there was not a dull moment throughout the performance, from the time the curtain was rung up till the end.

Miss Forbes, who is the possessor of a very fine soprano voice, gave us some delightful numbers. From the beginning all the performers received a rousing reception, and the longer the entertainment lasted the more pronounced was the enthusiasm. This spontaneous applause was the best possible tribute to the excellence of the entertainment, assuring the artistes that they need not fear being "frozen" either to-night or any subsequent night.

Mr. Dick Norton excelled himself as a comedian in his tit-bits, and the butts of his sparkling humour were his two companions. Mr. Wallingford Tate is an accomplished pianist, his pianoforte anecdotes evoking rounds of applause. He is a fine acquisition to the troupe.

The Globe Trotters' appear again to-night and are confident of drawing a packed house. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

CHILDREN'S CONSTIPATION.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS A SAFE AND SIMPLE REMEDY.

The careful mother will always safeguard her infant or young children against constipation. Care in feeding and the administration of Baby's Own Tablets when necessary are the best means of prevention and cure.

Mrs. Albert Grout, of 512 Smith Street, Providence, Rhode Island, writes:—

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To mothers everywhere Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They are equally harmless and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of 8 years or more, are a specific for indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever; make teething easy, promote restful sleep and good appetite, drive out worms. Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

CROWN FOR SALE.

A dealer in antiquities of Munich, who has just returned from Budapest, declares that the Soviet Government proposes to sell the celebrated Stefan Crown. This Crown has been used at the coronation of all the Hungarian Kings since 1075. The dealer has exhibited a legal act (? decree) relating to the proposed sale, signed by one of the Soviet Ministers. The price asked for it is at least 100,000 francs at French or Swiss rates of exchange.

NOTICES.

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SAILINGS FOR
LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGOYA	10th Sept.	15th Oct	24th October.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

DUNERA	7th Sept.	due Bombay about 26th Sept.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.

ARRATOON APCAR	6th Sept.	due Calcutta, about 29th Sept.
ITOLA	1st Oct.	" " 26th Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KHIVA	leave Hongkong about 26th September.	Due Yokohama about 9th October.

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Empress of Russia	Sept. 5	Sept. 23
Empress of Asia ...	Oct 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
*Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia ...	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan...	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
*Monteagle.....	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 16,850 Tons Reg. EMPRESS OF ASIA 16,384 Tons Reg.	Gold $491	EMPRESS OF JAPAN 8,001 Tons Reg. MONTEAGLE 6,163 Tons Reg.	Gold $436

First subject to change without notice.

Registrations for Passage for Season 1919 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries and descriptive literature apply to
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Phone 752. PASSENGER DEPT. Phone 42.
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s.s.	"ECUADOR"	8th October.
s.s.	"COLOMBIA"	5th November.

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FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.
KAMO MARU ... ... Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.
IYO MARU ... ... Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsvillle & Brisbane.
TANGO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
KOSOKU MARU ... ... Early September.
HWAHWU ... ... Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
YETOROFU MARU ... ... Monday, 15th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
NIKKO MARU ... ... Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
SHINRYU MARU ... ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept. at 6 p.m.
KAGA MARU ... ... Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc).
WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) End of Sept.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thur., 2nd Oct.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice

Steamers.	From Hongkong—
KOREA MARU	18th Sept. "Omitting call at Shanghai."
NIPPON MARU direct to Nagasaki.	25th Sept. " " "
TENYO MARU	2nd Oct " " "
SIBERIA MARU	10th Oct. (from Yokohama). "
SHINYO MARU	23th Oct.
PERSIA MARU	16th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers.	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	10th Sept.
KIYO MARU	14th July.
SEIYO MARU	4th Nov.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings etc. apply to
T. DAIGO, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Monthly Service between
CALCUTTA, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
Java-China-Japan Lijn.
General Managers,
Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"	"NILE"	"CHINA"
15,000 tons.	11,000 tons.	10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING"	"NILE"	"CHINA"
Nov. 1st, 1919.	Oct. 1st, 1919.	Sept. 11th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP		

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Subject to change without notice.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.
Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CARDIFF SHIPPING.

During July there was a boom in shipping shares at Cardiff. It was brought about by the removal of restrictions on shipping, coupled with the reduction in the excess profits duty. The presumption was that for the next five or six years at least, the shipping industry will be in a very strong position, and that new tonnage, or acquired tonnage, must for that period be assured on a remunerative return. Half-a-dozen new shipping companies have been formed in Cardiff during July.

SHIP-REPAIRING RECORD.

Details of the way in which famous warships damaged at the Dogger Bank and Jutland were returned whole to the Grand Fleet in record time were given at the closing meeting of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders at Newcastle. The Lion, after Dogger Bank, had 1500 square feet of her outer bottom plating damaged, and arrived in the Tyne drawing 37 feet forward. The vessel was heeled over eight degrees to enable four coffer dams to be fitted and the latter were then pumped dry. One hundred and fifty tons of concrete, with which the damaged parts had been filled, had to be blasted out. The repairs to the Lion occupied seven weeks. In the case of the super-Dreadnought Marlborough, badly torpedoed at Jutland, time was of the greatest possible importance at that critical period. The firm entrusted with the work undertook to finish repairs in six weeks, and the promise was ridiculed by many. The men, however, agreed practically to live on the job until it was finished, and messing and sleeping arrangements were provided on a vessel alongide. The men worked from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., with intervals only for meals. A small night shift, carrying on a special boat service, was run between the firm's yard and the dock for the expeditious transport of material, and the vessel undocked in the allotted time. It was a great performance, which long be remembered to Tyneside's credit.

IMPORTANT QUESTION ON MARINE INSURANCE.

In the Court of Appeal, before Lords Justices Warrington, Duke, and Atkin, the hearing was recently continued of the case of the Britain Steamship Co., Ltd. v. the King upon the appeal of the Britain Steamship Company from the judgment of Mr. Justice Bailhache in the Commercial Court. In this case the steamship company, the owners of the steamer Petersham, by petition of right, prayed that they might be compensated for the loss of the vessel. The Petersham, while under requisition by the Admiralty on May 6th, 1918, when on a voyage from Bilbao to Glasgow with a cargo of iron ore and navigating without lights under Admiralty regulations, and when off Trevose Head, came into collision with the steamer Serra, which was on a voyage from Swansea to Bilbao with a cargo of patent fuel, and which was also navigating without lights under the some regulations. The Petersham was sunk by the collision, which was due directly and particularly to the fact that neither vessel was showing her lights. The Petersham was requisitioned, on the terms of "c.p. T99" which contained a clause (clause 18) exempting the Admiralty of sea risks, including collision, and clause 19, which ran as follow:—"The risks of war which are taken by the Admiralty are those risks which much be excluded from an ordinary English policy of marine insurance by the following or similar but not more extensive clause: Warranted free of capture seizure and detention and and the consequences thereof, and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war." The owners of the Petersham contended and the Crown denied that the navigation of the Petersham without lights was a war-like operation, and that the Admiralty were liable under clause 19. Mr. Justice Bailhache held that the Admiralty regulations that vessels should navigate without lights at night greatly increased the risk of collision; but left a marine risk, and loss due to compliance with those regulations by a vessel not otherwise engaged in a war-like operation was not a war-like operation and was not excluded by clause 19 of c.p. T 99 from an ordinary English policy of marine insurance. From this decision the Britain Steamship Company now appealed. At the conclusion of the arguments judgment was reserved.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kaifong	... 3rd Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	... 3rd Sept. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	... 4th Sept. at noon.
W'WEI, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG & TIENTSIN	Kuelchow	... 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsin-tao weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.
BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone No. 36. Agents.
Hongkong Sept. 2 1919

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini ...	Shanghai	in port	4th Sept.	Java
Tjitaroem...	Java	in port	5th Sept.	Shanghai
Tjimaroek	Java	in port	6th Sept.	Java
Tjipanas ...	Java	3rd Sept.		
Tjibodas ...	Java	5th Sept.	10th Sept.	Japan
Tjiliwong ...	Japan	14th Sept.	17th Sept.	Java
Tjilatjap ...	Japan	28th Sept.	30th Sept.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.
Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Quinnebaug	Medina	TUES., 2nd Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans ...	FRI., 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 9th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong,—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
STRAITS & Calcutta ..	Kumsang	Thur.,	4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Fri.,	5th Sept. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri.,	5th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sat.,	6th Sept. at d'light.
TIENTSIN	Chipshing	Sat.,	6th Sept. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta ..	Namsang	Tues.,	9th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed.,	10th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri.,	12th Sept. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Chaksang	Wed.,	17th Sept. at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE: This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.
MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton Labuan, Tawao and Labad Data
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers.	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure.
"EASTERN."	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	29th Aug.	3rd Sept.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.
A daly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.
For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To:
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALTAI MARU" ... ... Beginning of September.
"ALASKA MARU" ... ... Saturday, 20th Sept.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.
"TACOMA MARU" ... ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
"BURMA MARU" ... ... Wednesday, 10th Sept.
"SIAM MARU" ... ... Wednesday, 24th Sept.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... ... Friday, 5th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" ... ... Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.
"MANILA MARU" ... ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.
"KAIJO MARU" ... ... Sunday, 7th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ... ... Thursday, 11th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yakkaichi & Yokohama.
"SAIGON MARU" ... ... Tuesday, 23rd Sept.
"INDUS MARU" ... ... Monday, 29th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

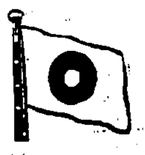
YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1
NANYO MARU No. 2
NANYO MARU No. 3
SODEGAURA MARU.
KYODO MARU No. 13
TAMON MARU No. 1
ASOSAN MARU.
CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK and/or SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—
M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.
Tel. No. 140 & 155. Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).
Branches and Representatives:—
TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIWAN, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast of Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—
CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
Telephone No. 2108. General Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
"EDMORE" ... About September 2nd.
"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... " September 4th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... " September 22nd.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" ... " October 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.
"COAXET" ... ... About October 5th.
"WABAN" ... ... " October 11th.
"WEST MUNHAM" ... " November 16th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
Telephone: 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER	SAILING DATE.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	about 2nd Sept.
"BESSIE DOLLAR"	" 10th Oct.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO U.S.S.B.B.
"WEST HEPBURN" ... ... Middle of Oct.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports of United States or Canada

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR " 792.

Lloyd Triestino

S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about 15th September for Singapore Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said & **Trieste**. (possibly calling at Bombay).

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

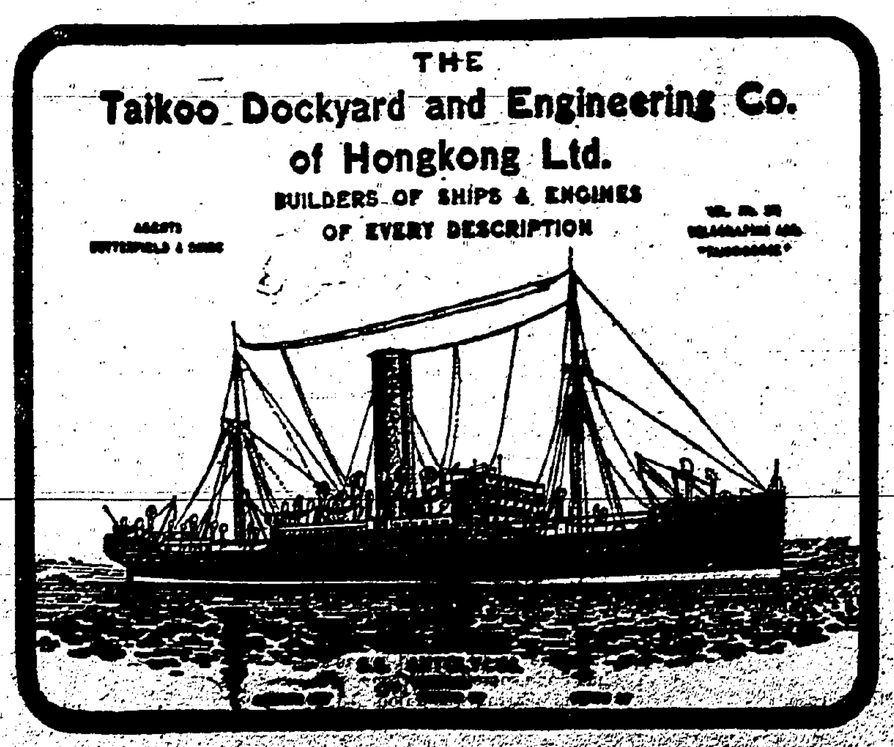
For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai via Swatow	Choysang	J. M. Co.	2, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnebaug	D. L. Co.	2, Sept.
Kobe	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	2, Sept.
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	2, Sept.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	3, Sept.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chenan	B. & S.	3, Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	3 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shinryu M.	N. Y. K.	3 Sept.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	4, Sept.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	4, Sept.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kueichow	B & S.	4 Sept.
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	5, Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	5, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	5, Sept.
Haiphong via Hoihow	Taksang	J. M. Co.	5 Sept.
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	6, Sept.
Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	6, Sept.
Java	Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	6, Sept.
Calcutta and Rangoon	Yetorofu M.	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	7, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	9 Sept.
Straits and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co	9 Sept.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	10. Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Burma M.	O. S. K.	10 Sept.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	10 Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	12, Sept.
Japan Ports	Nikko M.	N. Y. K	21, Sept.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	17. Sept.
Kobe	Chaksang	J. M. Co.	17 Sept.



CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"EDMORE."

having arrived from Seattle via ports on Aug 30th, 1919 Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co, Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godown where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Sept 5th 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within THIRTY DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after September 6th, 1919 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
As Agents for U. S. Shipping Board.
5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"WESTERN KNIGHT"

having arrived from Seattle, via ports, on Aug. 30th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Sept. 4th. 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Sept. 6th, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,
As Agents for U. S. Shipping Board.
5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, August 30th, 1919

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE left New York on 11th July last and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong about the 15th Sept., 1919.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINRYU M. (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 26th August, and is expected here on the 2nd September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 28th Aug., and is expected here on the 4th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 23rd August, and is expected here on the 1st October.

The Admiral Line s.s. CITY OF SPOKANE will arrive at Hongkong about September 18th, from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral Line s.s. OLEN will arrive at Hongkong about September 30th, from Portland via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral L. s.s. COAXET will arrive at Hongkong about October 3rd, from Portland via usual ports.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Yokohama, on 26th August, left there 27th August, and is due at Vancouver on 10th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIDZUOKA MARU (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 29th August, and is expected here on the 3rd September.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. arrived at Manila August, 31st, and will sail September 3rd, being due at this Port September 5th a.m.

The T. K. K. NIPPON MARU arrived at Yokohama Aug. 31st, and sails September 4th, being due at this Port September 5th.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on August 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1918.	1919.
Tytam	2ft. 11in. Below overflow	Level with overflow
Tytam Byewash	11ft. 6in. Below overflow	Level with overflow
Tytam Intermediate	2ft 6in. Below overflow	Level with overflow
Tytam Tuk	34ft 6in Below overflow	Level with overflow
Wong-nai-chung	27ft. 3in. Below overflow	0ft 3in Below overflow
Pokfulam	2ft. 7in. Below overflow	0ft. 6in Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918.	1919.
Tytam	1362.45	370.85
Tytam Byewash	3.51	29.37
Tytam Intermediate	182.10	185.50
Tytam Tuk	7.12.45	1.6.000
Wong-nai-chung	4.36	23.12
Pokfulam	57.4	65.82
Total	2.16.15	2.119.70

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July.

	1918	1919
Consumption	107.47	120.30 gallons
Estimated population	372.400	377.070
Consumption per head per day	24.6	31.4

Constant supply in all districts during July of both 1918 and 1919.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1918	1919
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918	1919
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	332.50	332.50

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of July

	1918	1919
Consumption	39.60	43.50 M. gallons
Estimated population	102.050.	103.850
Consumption per head per day	12.5	13.5 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM
Water Authority
Public Works Department

TIDE TABLE,

1st to 7th September 1919.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Ht. in Feet	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Ht. in Feet
Mon.	1	h. m. 37	ft. in. 5.0	h. m. 7 41	ft. in. 2.0
		1 42a	4.2	6 42a	2.6
Tues	2	1	5.0	8 21	2.1
		4 32	3.9	8 42a	2.3
Wed.	3	9 10	4.9	11 8	4.9
		No inferior	High	Nor Low	W
Thur.	4	3 24	5.0	0 12a	2.6
		No inferior	High	Nor Low	W.
Fri.	5	4 37	5.0	0 56a	2.1
		5 42a	4.4	11 22	4.5
Sat	6	5 45	5.5	1 32a	1.7
		5	4.5		
Sun	7	6 40	6.1	0 75	1.6
		6	4.6	1 32a	2.0

m morning, a afternoon.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW DESTROYER LAUNCHED.

Messrs. J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd., on Thursday, July 17th, launched at their East Cowes shipyard a new destroyer of the "W." class for the British Navy, making the 124th new steel war vessel and the 76th torpedo craft taken in hand by the firm. Built to the Admiralty design and named the "Wolverine", this latest type of destroyer is of 1,400 tons displacement and 28,000 S.H.P. She was laid down on October 8th, 1918. Her propelling machinery is to consist of twin sets of Brown-Curtis geared turbines and her three oil-fired boilers are to be of the Admiralty type. She will be armed with super-imposed guns on her forecastle and aft, with other guns and torpedo tubes in between, and she will carry a 24 in. searchlight. The name "Wolverine" has been borne by many ships of the Navy at different times. The last "Wolverine" was a destroyer of the "Basilisk" class built in 1910 by Cammell-Laird and of 916 tons and 12,050 H.P. She took part in the Gallipoli campaign, and was lost in collision off the Irish Coast on December 12th, 1917. Whereas she had a speed of only 27 knots, the new ship is to steam at anything between 35 and 40 knots. Among other war vessels which been known by this name are a gunboat, barque rigged, purchased as the "Battler" from Capt. Schanks, of London, in 1798; a sloop built at Topsham under contract by Mr. Owen in 1805 and sold out of the Navy in 1816 for £810; a 16-gun brig built at Chatham in 1836 and lost in the West Indies in 1855, the wreck being sold at Jamaica in 1857 for £20; and another vessel which was built at Woolwich in 1859-1860. It is recorded that the above-mentioned barque (13 guns) on September 9th, 1799, captured the Dutch "Gier" (14), and with the sloop "Arrow" (24), also captured the Dutch "Draak" (24).

THE R.M.S.P. IN THE VICTORY MARCH.

In the great peace procession held in London, when the nation was given an opportunity of viewing and acclaiming representatives of practically every branch of the Allied forces which since 1914 have fought and bled for that great ideal, the freedom of nations, it was only right that the officers and men of our gallant Mercantile Marine should be given some place of honour in the procession, despite the limitations of its character. Right well did the vast multitude which thronged the route cheer the 500 who marched and right well did they deserve it. Conspicuous amongst the house flags of the various lines which were borne ahead of the contingent was the Crown and Cross of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. This old company, which was established 80 years ago, was represented by a body of 30 officers and men under the command of Captain G. S. Gillard. The war experiences of this 30 alone would furnish material for a lengthy book. Practically every one of them had been torpedoed at least once, and the remainder had all at some time experienced hair-breadth escapes. Some had been shelled, others bombed, and several had the great distinction of having assisted in the destruction of "U" boats. There was not one of them who did not richly deserve the Mercantile Marine War Medal Ribbon with which they were all decorated.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Leeyuen, from Shanghai.
Rason, from Tokio.
Selva from Kobe.
Lufungtia, from Shanghai.
Singyueloong, No. 7, Shangwan from Shanghai.
White, Kitano Maru, from Yokohama.
Yunsang, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.
Yunwaichong, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.
Zungwoo, 233 Queen's Road, from Shanghai.
Kaohongyoun, from Shanghai.
Yingchee, from Amoy.

T. KRING,
Superintendent.
Hongkong Aug. 30, 1919.

OUR ALIENS.

THE USE OF ENGLISH NAMES.

Among the subjects discussed recently by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on the Aliens Restriction Bill were the prohibition on former enemy aliens to change their names and the limitation on the employment of aliens in this country. On the latter question there arose the point that proposed restrictions would conflict with certain provisions in treaties with Greece and Italy. The matter had not been decided when the Committee adjourned. Mr. W. Nicholson was in the chair.

ALTERATION OF NAMES.

Sir E. Wild (Co. U, Upton) moved a new clause to provide that no former enemy alien should be entitled, without the licence of the Secretary of State, to be granted on special grounds, to assume or use any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known before August 4, 1914, or trade, either alone or in partnership, under any name other than that under which he traded before that date. The clause also made provision for publication in the *London Gazette* of the special grounds on which a licence was granted. It was curious, the hon. gentleman commented, how these people changed their names, from such designations as Auerbach into Abbott, from Rubenstein into Alexander, and so on. An end ought to be put to this sort of thing.

Sir H. Greenwood (Under Secretary, Home Office) pointed out that at present the Home Office, acting under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, exercised even wider powers in regard to the changing of names by aliens than the clause proposed. Every day they were compelling people who had assumed English names to revert to their original names. The regulation under D.O.R.A. would be continued for at least a year under the War Emergency Legislation Bill, which was soon to be introduced in the House of Commons. While he sympathised with the spirit of the new clause, he subitted that it would be wiser not to put it in the Bill, but to deal with the matter under the forthcoming Bill.

A LOCK OF DORA'S HAIR.

Sir H. Neild (Co. U, Ealing) hoped they were at one in intention. The Under Secretary relied on Dora. He loved Dora with a love that passed all understanding—(laughter)—but she was in articulo mortis. Before the lady to whom the hon, baronet was so deeply attached died, they wished to substitute for her something to which he could transfer his love. They wished to make the regulation permanent, because someone who knew not Joseph might arise and disregard solemn pledges. The real difficulty was that the regulation could be cancelled by the Home Secretary at any moment.

Sir H. Neild (Co. U, Ealing) hoped they might have a lock of Dora's hair woven into the Bill. (Laughter). They could not rely on continuity of policy without the matter being provided for in Statute.

Mr. R. M'Neil (Co. U, Canterbury) pointed out that the War Emergency Legislation Bill was the production of officials of Government Departments, and he did not know that the schedule which they had drawn up would commend itself entirely to the House of Commons. In these circumstances it would be extremely unsafe for them to assume that the regulation in question would be prolonged.

Sir H. Greenwood said that he was prepared to incorporate in the Bill the essential terms of the Defence of the Realm Regulation in the form of a new clause. He hoped that Mr. Stewart would not press an amendment to the effect that the new name assumed by an alien under licence would as far as possible be the equivalent in English of the alien's former name. His own fine old name had been often stolen by aliens. (Laughter.) There was no ground for suspicion of the department in this matter. It was sans peur et sans repoche.

On the understanding that the Government would bring up a new clause in the sense indicated, the amendment was withdrawn.

DUMPING ALIEN RIFF-RAFF.

Sir J. Butcher proposed a new clause to the effect that the Secretary of State might if he thought it necessary in the interest of public safety direct that any of the provisions of the Act as to former enemy aliens should in particular cases be applicable to other aliens.

Sir H. Greenwood thought this provision should not go in the Bill. The point would be dealt with in an article under the new draft Aliens Order, under which there would be power to put restrictions on any alien. He deprecated putting the clause in the Bill. They had already heard from one of our Allies that they were surprised at certain parts of our alien legislation. It was a very serious thing to do anything in this respect to offend any of our gallant Allies.

Mr. Bottomley (Ind. Hackney, South) said the speech of the Under Secretary left him quite cold, because this country had always been an asylum for all the alien riff-raff in the world. (Hear, hear.) It was quite understandable that some of our Allies should desire that we should still receive the residuum of their population on these shores.

Mr. T. Shaw (Lab, Preston), in opposing the clause, protested against the assumption that the Germans were infinitely cleverer than we were. Some of them, no doubt, were extremely competent, and their organisation was very good. But on the whole they were a very dull race. It was not dignified to speak of them as cleverer than us.

The clause was rejected by 17 votes to 11.

BRITISH WORK FOR BRITISH PEOPLE.

Sir E. Wild moved a new clause dealing with the employment of aliens. It set out that no firm or company should employ in the United Kingdom without the licence of the Secretary of State, granted for special reasons, any aliens to a greater number than 10 per cent. of the persons employed by him in the United Kingdom. If the number of persons employed was less than ten, the number of aliens must not exceed the proportion of a third. The object of this proposal was to get employment for our own people, and not to permit the return to such a state of things as existed in hotels before the war. There were whole streets in the East of London where the people did not speak English. That was a public danger and a public scandal. (Hear, hear).

Lord C. Cecil (Co., U, Oxford University) hoped the clause would be rejected. It proceeded on a theory which was held by a large number of the Labour Party that there were only a limited number of jobs in the world, and that if a man did more than his fair share of work it injured his mates. That was a profound delusion. The more people at work in these islands the more work there was for British labour.

Sir H. Nield, in supprting the clause, pointed out that it would act as a restriction on the inducements which aliens had to come this country.

Sir H. Greenwood said the effect of the clause would be to deprive aliens of their present employment. That meant they would cease producing. To decrease production at this moment would be a rash and disastrous proceeding. It would throw them on the rates. It was quite a different thing from preventing aliens coming into this country. Moreover, those aliens had English wives and children.

A QUESTION OF TREATIES.

We had also treaties of which the passing of this clause would be a violation. We had treaties with Greece and Italy in which we guaranteed that their nationals engaged in industry here should have the same rights in our country as they gave to ours. He wanted the Committee to realise what would be the effect on our own people in other countries. This did not relate to Germany. There were great numbers of British in the United States, and they had exercised great influence for our good in the recent war. It would be most undesirable that they should in the Bill do anything which would lead to any alterations in their position.

Sir J. Butcher said that so long as there were unemployed people in this country they should be aliens, and not British. There were some 400,000 disabled soldiers out of employment now. One of the industries in which it was proposed to train them was watch-making. Evidence had been given that it was impossible to embark them in this trade, because there were a large number of aliens in that industry, who had captured it, and there was no room for British soldiers. They did not want to break treaties, and the clause made provision for such cases, because it gave the the Home Secretary power to to grant licences to aliens to get employment. But they did not want aliens to pour into this country in order to get British people out of employment.

Mr. R. M'Neill desired time to examine the provisions in the treaties, and to have more information on that account. He would support the clause if it did not conflict with any specific treaty.

Sir H Greenwood promised to obtain the information at fuller length.

The discussion on the amendment was adjourned, and the Committee rose.

WESLEYANS IN CONFERENCE.

FOOD ALLOWANCE FOR PASTORS AND FAMILY.

When the deliberations of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference were resumed at Newcastle recently, the Rev. Thomas Kirkup presented the report of the committee on ministers' allowances. This recommended as a first step that, to assist ministers to meet the increased cost of living, an effort should be made to provide an increased allowance of at least 40 per cent. above the general pre-war stipends.

It was suggested that the stipend for a married minister of ten years and under should not be less than £200 a year, for a married minister over ten years, not less than £220, and the minimum of a probationer £130. Also that the present payment of £10 10s. for children's maintenance allowance be maintained.

Mr. Kirkup commented on the inadequate stipends now given to the pastors. Methodists had not yet provided an extra 20 per cent. increased allowance, although the cost of living was so much higher. Some of the brethren, he added, could not escape debt, some were securing advances on their insurance policies to keep them from the humiliating position of being in debt, and there were hundreds who were doing their work under the crushing burden of intolerable anxiety.

PASTORS WITH $1 A WEEK.

Mr. Crowle Smith (London) remarked that not not a few of their ministers had been reduced to an income of from 20s. to 25s. a week to provide food for themselves and their families.

"We Methodist-laymen," he said, "have no more right to sweat our ministers than we have to sweat our workmen, and if we cannot apply the same principle of justice to both, then there is something radically wrong with our church, and we had better face the question at once.

Mr. Gerald France, M.P., said he was surprised at the moderation of the recommendations, and ashamed that they were not approaching this subject in a more generous spirit. They must see that there was no hardship or cruelty in the conditions under which their ministers had to live. He proposed as an amendment that the allowances should range from £200 to £250 a year, and 20 guineas for the children's maintenance.

NO ATTRACTION FOR CLEVER BOYS.

Mr. Charles Terry, Redditch, seconded. He remarked that clever boys were not being attracted to the Church, because of the tremendous financial struggle they had to face.

"We must see to it," he exclaimed, "that the Church ceases to be a subject for scoffing in the Labour world."

Sir George Smith, Truro, said that, as laymen, they had to advance the wages of their employees. How could they hold up their heads and keep their ministers on a lesser scale? (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Howell Davies, M.P., supported the raising of the allowances.

Mr. Walter Runciman advocated the formation of the nucleus of a special fund to meet the emergency. It should be opened at once, so that laymen in attendance at the conference might have an opportunity of setting the remainder of the party a good example. Mr. France's suggestion would entail an additional expenditure of £40,000; but that only meant 2s. per annum from each member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Runciman's proposal was agreed to, and, after further discussion of the committee's report, the matter was adjourned until the following morning pending a meeting of laymen.

Mr. Crowle Smith announced later that the amount already promised to the Special Fund reached about £5,000.

The Conference resolved itself into a memorial service during the Victory march of troops through the streets of Newcastle.

A resolution was agreed to that memorials as a tribute to the fallen should be established at home, in Gibraltar, Cairo, and other places at an estimated cost of about £75,000.

WOMAN HAUNTED BY A BLUE SPIRIT.

RECTOR'S ALLEGED EXORCISM.

Remarkable allegations were made recently at the hearing of the action to set aside the last will of a Hove lady, Miss Rosa Mary Hilda Pate, who died in 1916.

By an earlier will Miss Pate left her sister, Mrs. Vine Hall, an annuity of £150. In the will made shortly before her death this annuity was revoked. Miss Pate gave her sister a legacy of £200. The residue of the estate, valued at £7,000 was to go to the trustees of St. Thomas's Church, Hove.

It is alleged that the change in the disposition of the property was owing to the undue influence of the vicar of St. Thomas's the Rev. Richard Hippesley Markham. His surname was until recently Domenichetti, and he explained in the witness-box yesterday that the Heralds' College granted the arms of the Markhams to his family long ago.

A PRIVATE ORATORY.

He said that Miss Pate took a great interest in the work of the Church. She told him that she was leaving the bulk of her property to St. Thomas's, and he remarked that she should remember her blood relations before doing so. He had nothing to do with the making of the will and had no knowledge of its contents before her death.

Mr. Bayford, K. C.: Did she subscribe to the church?—Yes, she put some valuable rings in the offertory bag, and a piece of paper had the words "For the church building fund." I knew the handwriting, and I thought I was within my rights in speaking to her about it. I said to her: "Do you seriously mean to give these valuable rings to the Church?" and she said: "Yes, I do not want to keep my jewellery. I never wear it, and as I cannot give much to the Church I want them to be sold."

Witness added that he sold the rings and gave the money to the building fund.

SPRINKLING THE HOUSE.

Cross-examined by Sir Ellis Hume Williams, K.C., witness said he did not call himself "Father;" his congregation called him this, but he had not told them to do so.

You looked upon this lady as your spiritual child and she had given you love and loyalty in return?—Yes; what I would expect from any member of my congregation.

Did you go and sprinkle her house with holy water?—Yes.

Did you annoint her with oil?—Yes, when she was dying.

Did you give extreme unction?—We do not call it extreme unction, we call it unction for the sick.

Did you sprinkle the whole house with holy water because she said she was haunted by a spirit who used to come to her house?—No.

I put it to you that this lady said to you that a blue spirit used to come into her room, fill it with mist and then take a seat on a blue chair which she pointed out to you. Is there any truth in that?—The first I heard of it was when it was put in the claim.

IN THE KITCHEN.

Witness said that the lady asked him to bless her oratory.

Did you go down into the scullery and the kitchen and sprinkle those rooms?—Yes. At the request of the maid Octavia I blessed her room and the places she was in.

This maid is a Roman Catholic. Do you seriously tell us that she asked you, a Protestant clergyman, to bless her room?—I am not a Protestant clergyman. I am a member of the Holy Catholic Church.

In opening the case for the plaintiff, Mrs. Vine Hall, Sir Ellis said that in 1910 Miss Pate made a will that was just. After that she had an illness, the effect of which was to destroy her mental will power. Religion ceased to be a consolation; it became an obsesssion, and Mr. Domenichetti could do anything he liked with her.

Mrs. Rosa Dawson, a cousin of Miss Pate, in her evidence, said that the testator was always on friendly terms with her sister. She told witness that she was frequently troubled by an evil spirit which came to the bedroom, creating a mist and a smell, and that Father Domenichetti had sprinkled the place with holy water in order to exercise it, but it had not gone. She used to say that the spirit visited her as she had done something wrong.

The hearing was adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From KOBE

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within **10 days** of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1919

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"HAROLD DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver. B. C., via ports, on Sept 1, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns, until Friday September 5, 1919, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. September 5, 1919.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All goods remaining after Sept. 7, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"TITAN."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September 1919,
at 12 o'clock (noon)

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Steel Twin Screw S.S. "Tai Lee"

(built in 1914 by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Tonnage Gross 997
Tonnage Nett 524
Length 208' 9"
Breadth 38' 1"
Depth 11' 3"

Terms: 20% of purchase money on fall of hammer when ship will be at purchaser's risk and completion within one week of date of sale.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1919.

commencing at **11 a.m.**

at No. 3 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.

100 Bales Sumatra Tobacco Leaf

and afterwards at No. 6 Godown

16 Bales Sumatra Tobacco Leaf

Terms: Cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY the 4th September, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

36 bales Narcissus Bulbs
10 tins Soft Soap
9 drums Rubber Tar Sanitary Soap
5 cases "3 Boys" Soap
3 cases Mosquito netting in 25 Pieces 36 yds x 90"

Terms: Cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

WISEMAN LIMITED.

JUST ARRIVED

Cadburys and Frys Chocolates also Orange Blossom Candies WISEMAN LIMITED.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Vœux Road Ctl. Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.
Now is the Time to Start Your Account
SAVINGS OR CURRENT
Your own Account of Resources assures You
FREEDOM OF ACTION SELF-RESPECT HAPPINESS
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome.

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By a British qualified man, an appointment as Surgeon, on board a steamer sailing for Singapore or Penang.—Apply Box 229, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

G. [illegible] R.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1914 to 1918.

The Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, has for sale by Private Tender the following number of shares in the undertaking of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Limited, namely, 290 (Two hundred and ninety) Ordinary shares in respect of the capital of the said Company as existing prior to its increase in 1915 and 57 (Fifty seven) Ordinary shares (being the rights in respect of the said 290 shares) in respect of the capital of the said Company as increased in 1915.

Tenders for the above will be received up to and including the 10th day of September 1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, Solicitors, 1, Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong.

By Order,
C. McI. MESSER,
Custodian of Enemy Property,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League will be held on Wednesday, September 17th at 6. p.m. in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion. Will representatives of all clubs interested kindly attend.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 13 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 6th September, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of accounts for the period ending 30th June, 1919, and of transacting other business.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st September, 1919, to the 6th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order
DONG TOY
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CLUB.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Monday, the 8th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m.

Business:—As posted in the Hall of the Club.

By order,
S. DES VŒUX
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BONDS OF
The 3rd, 4th and 5th years of
THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that repayment of drawn bonds and payment of interest coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes, at current rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said bonds and coupons.

For the
BANK OF CHINA.
Tsuyee Pei
Manager.

NOTICE.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL HONGKONG.

Next Term begins on Tuesday September 9, 1919. Parents, Guardians and New Boys can see the Headmaster on Saturday September 6 or Monday September 8 between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE
Headmaster.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1919.

NOTICE.

The undersigned can recommend two private rickshaw coolies, who are leaving his employment on 11th inst.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,
A.D.C.
Government House.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1919.

HOME SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, July 17.

Echoes of the recently decided Amateur Athletic Championships are providing interesting topics of conversation in sporting circles. The performances accomplished are being compared with those of the winners at the recent Inter-Allied Games in Paris, and the College Championships in the United States. These comparisons are being used as a basis for forming some opinion as to what our chance will be at the Olympic Games in 1920. Put briefly, the only events at which we may be said to have a good chance are the 100, 200, 400 and 800 metres, the walking race and the high jump. Taking the other races, that is, the usual field events as represented by the hurdle races, long jumping, putting the shot, throwing the discus, throwing the hammer and throwing the javelin, we are in a very minor position.

Some of the critics seem to be of the opinion that we ought not to support the Olympic Games unless we have a winning chance. In a recent article published in Baily's Magazine and written by Mr. F. A. M. Webster who has done splendid work in connection with the Field Events Association, he makes the following comment, "We could but send a scratch lot at best, who would be hopelessly outclassed and beaten at every point, with the result that the Olympic Games, never over popular in this country, would in future cease to exist so far as we are concerned". The writer has been associated with Mr. Webster in connection with the Field Events Association and the Athletes Advisory Club, and feels the greatest admiration for the manner he has striven to improve the standard of field athletics in this country. He cannot, however see eye to eye with Mr. Webster in the views he entertains regarding our prospects at future Olympic Games.

WE ARE NOT SO WEAK.

There is no doubt that a larger number of young men and young women are imbued with a love of outdoor sports at the present time than ever before. If this splendid movement is properly supported, we shall gather the fruits in a few years. True, we must deplore the loss of some great athletes, who laid down their lives in the war, and it will take time to recover. With enterprise, however, we could send a small yet excellent team to Antwerp for the Olympic Games of 1920. Always providing the writer oft repeated plea that the Empire shall combine for this purpose instead of dividing our forces as in the past, we should make an excellent show and should not be "hopelessly outclassed and beaten at every point".

UNFAIR TO SPORTSMEN.

Mr. Webster's assertion that if we are hopelessly beaten the Olympic Games cease to be popular in this country is really a reflection on the sportsmanship of the nation. A community which can only be interested in games in which it is always on top is not much credit to the sporting world. If any individual grew disgusted with bridge, billiard or golf, for instance, because he did not always win, we should put the individual down as a bad loser. It should always be recollected that there can only be one winner and many losers, and good sportsmen can accept defeat equally as well as victory. It would also be as well if we remembered that a good many nations have supported the Olympic Games which had no earthly chance of coming out on top. Surely if small nations like Norway, Denmark, Finland, etc. can send representatives to take their chance, we should not be backward at doing so. Of course every nation is keen to make a good show, and the rivalry between the United States and the British Empire has been exceptionally keen. At the 1908 Festival, representatives of the British Empire scored an overwhelming victory, taking all the events into consideration, though the United cracks were easily first so far as track and field athletics were concerned. The United States were also placed second in the general events, with Sweden a very good third. At the 1912 Festival at Stockholm, Sweden surprised the world by taking first place counting all events, the United States being second and the British Empire third.

the advantage which must always rest with the home-men, but mainly the victory came about through the enterprise shown by the Swedish authorities. Government support enabled an expert coach to be employed, and in the short space of about two years he developed a splendid lot of athletes, some of them virtually world-beaters. What Sweden, with its small papulation, did, in 1912, the British Empire with its great population of athletic men and women should be able to accomplish. It seems absurd that an Empire such as ours, with its great love of sports and pastimes, should lag behind a small nation like Sweden. The writer has no hesitation in saying that we have the material, and it only needs proper enterprise on our part to held our own with the whole world at all-round sporting competitions.

THE IDEA.

It must not be overlooked, however, that the idea of the Olympic Games is not solely to afford an opportunity for one nation to score over the others in the competitions. One of the chief ideas is to bring nations closer together by friendly rivalry, and if those concerned will bear this in mind, only good can come of the venture. Another idea is to spread a wholesome desire for sports and pastimes among the nations of the world. Surely the British Empire with its sporting traditions cannot hold aloof from such a movement? If we cannot win a majority of the events we can certainly, by our example, assist some of the smaller nations, and by advice and demonstrations enable their athletes to attain a higher proficiency. Above all we can strive to show and demonstrate what is true sportsmanship, and how to win and lose in the proper spirit. To stand aloof from the games and allow other nations to say our non-entry is due to our fear of defast would be to label ourselves a very poor type of sportsmen.

DEATH OF W. CUMMINGS.

The death of W. Cummings of Paisley recalls some wonderful foot racing in the mid and late eighties. Cummings, whose proper name was W. Jeffreys, was was born at Paisley though he was generally known as Cummings of Preston. He was the acknowledged professional running champion from one to ten miles during the early eighties, and, during that period he set up a mile record of 4mins 16 1/5 secs, which stood as the world's best. Whilst Cummings was earning fame in the professional world, W. G. George was the recognised champion of champions in the amateur ranks, with a whole string of bests to his credit on record from 1,000 yds to the one hour run. When their respective carrers were drawing to a close each had a desire to contest his speed, and the result was the ratifying of a series of races at 1, 4 and 10 miles. These were decided in 1885 and 1886, George winning both the mile races, Cummings both the 4 miles, whilst each gained a victory at 10 miles, so that the honours were fairly divided. In 1885, Cummings set up a new record of 51 mins 6 3/5 secs. for the 10 miles, whilst the mile race of 1886 was memorable for W. G. George's great record [illegible] 12¾ secs.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

£100 IN PRE-WAR DAYS WORTH ONLY £30.

Captain Bagley, in the House of Commons, recently asked what would be the approximate value at pre-war prices of the quantities of the following commodities respectively purchasable to-day for £100 at any popular retail store—boots, clothing, cotton piece-goods, woollen underwear, furniture, domestic hardware, glass and china ware.

Sir R. Horne, in reply, states that it is not possible to give precise particulars. The available information, however, indicates that, taking the qualities generally bought by working-class and lower middle-class families, the pre-war values of the quantities now purchasable for £100 would be approximately as follows:

Boots, £30 to £35.

Men's suits, £35 to £40.

Cotton piece-goods, £25 to £35.

Woollen underwear, £25 to £30.

The Minister is unable to give corresp nding figures for furniture, domestic hardware, glass and china ware.

RICE EXPORT FROM KIANGSI.

STRICT PROHIBITION.

Nanchang, Aug. 15.—The export of rice from Kiangsi has been forbidden. Much rice has already left the province and a few merchants have made themselves rich. The Shanghai prices are well known, and rice merchants in Kiangsi have been exporting all the rice they could lay their hands on. The price of rice around Kiukiang and Nanchang is slightly over $4 per picul. The Shanghai price is quoted at $8.70 per picul. During the past few weeks rice merchants exporting to the coast have been minting money. Now, however, the Governor has forbidden its export from the province. Local shortage is not given as the reason. The authorities fear the rice is being exported to Japan. Be that as it may, there is still considerable rice being secretly exported, and now the Governor has appointed private agencies to watch and arrest those who continue to export rice.

Each year Kiangsi has considerable surplus rice and in days past much of this rice has been sent to Shanghai. This year they fear the rice is being exported abroad, hence the present proclamation forbidding its export. Kiangsi has an abundant rice harvest twice each year, and, if exported moderately, the local price is in no way affected. There are certain sections of the province where rice is sold for $3 per picul. In Wannien, Kusiki, and Iyang, rice is plentiful and fairly cheap.

The local farmer in no way gains by the present rise in rice. Unhusked rice is around $2 per picul. The men making money in these days are the rice merchants in Kiukiang and Nanchang.

A considerable quantity of lard is being exported from Kiangsi. Some merchant in Kiukiang is buying it up and exporting to Shanghai. When nearing Nanchang we passed a steam launch loaded with kerosene tins full of lard bound for Kiukiang. The price of lard has gone up, and in many places it cannot be bought, and so great is the demand for it that the price of pork in many places has gone down.

JAPANESE MERCHANDISE BURNT.

A few days ago there was a huge burning of Japanese merchandise in Kiukiang. Three hundred cases of goods were burned outside the south gate. The bulk of this material belonged to the chairman of the Kiukiang Chamber of Commerce, and was purchased since the boycott began.

There is now a large market in Kiangsi for straw hats made in Hankow. Students, merchants and soldiers are all wearing these hats, and the old familiar straw has almost disappeared.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TRAGEDY AT A MANSION.

OFFICIAL KILLS HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Having killed his wife with a double-barrelled gun, Mr. F. H. Mowatt, of Stoke Lodge, Hollybush-hill, Stoke Poges, shot himself dead with the same weapon.

Mr. Mowatt, who was 51 years of age, was the son of the Right Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, for some years Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. Mrs. Mowatt was the daughter of Colonel Ward Bennet a local Justice of the Peace.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of July 2, wires the *Daily Chronicle* correspondent, the servants at Stoke Lodge heard two shots fired, and found Mrs. Mowatt lying on the bed dead, and her husband on the floor near. He had shot himself through the mouth. A gun was found by his side, both barrels having been discharged.

All that can be said regarding the tragedy is that Mr. Mowatt had been depressed of late. He had been married 20 years, and there is no family.

TWENTY YEARS A RESIDENT.

The house is a fine old country residence just off the main road from Windsor. It is practically obscured from the roadway by trees and shrubs, and approached by a drive. In the village the occurrence has caused great consternation.

Mr. Mowatt is discribed as a man of considerable energy and activity. He had resided at Stoke Lodge ever since his marriage—21 years ago. He was married at the Parish Church, where, for many years, he had been people's warden. For 16 or 17 years he was an assistant auditor at the Local Government Board, London.

Last November Mr. Mowatt had a bad attack of influenza, and, ever since that time, has been more or less depressed. It is believed that overwork and the strain of the war had a great effect upon him.

During the war he was for a time a special constable, and was connected with the local Volunteer movement, in which he refused a commission, preferring to be in the ranks with the men, and be held the position of a N.C.O. He was an enthusiastic worker in the corps, and the fact thst he was not able to take any active participation in the war is said to have preyed on his mind.

In regard to the Volunteer movement, it is said that "he simpply lived for it." In connection with the sending of Christmas parcels to the men at the front, he and Mrs. Mowatt took a prom nent part and helped to pack and send them away.

Of a reserved disposition, he was very generous in his support of local charities, and was a trustee of the local alms houses, known as the Hastings Hospital.

Canon A. T. Barnett, vicar of Stoke Poges, told me (adds our correspondent) that Mr. and Mrs. Mowatt were a most d voted couple, and he was of a bright and lively temperament. So far as he knew, there had never been a cross word between them.

Mrs. Mowatt was an industrious worker at the Princess Alice Hospital at Slough, where, to use the words of a friend, "she was loved by everyone."

THE SHIPBUILDING OUTLOOK.

PROSPECTS IN SHANGHAI.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., a few weeks ago, Mr. John Prentice gave expression to the opinion that prospects for the coming year were good. As a rule shipbuilders do not care to commit themselves to prophecies for any longer period than that, but there is reason to think that the present brisk state of the trade may be expected to continue beyond the time mentioned, possibly for three years. It might last longer, but it is too far ahead to judge on the present indications.

At present there are 11 ships being built in Shanghai of 63,000 tons deadweight. Although this does not represent the full measure of local capacity for shipbuilding, it is sufficient to keep the yards well employed for many months. Before their construction is completed there is every probability of further orders, for inquiries are being made from many quarters; a proportion of which will lead to farther orders.

FUTURE CUSTOMERS.

It is expected that Norway will come to Shanghai for a number of ships in the immediate future. The yards here, of course, ought to be building vessels for China, and a certain number of orders are anticipated from Chinese. The China Merchants have spoken of two extra ships for some time, but it is quite uncertain how soon they will eventuate. A number of Chinese, already to some extent interested in shipping, are understood to be engaged in the flotation of a rather large company for the construction of ships, and if successful, it will mean a big addition to the orders which the builders have already in contemplation.

In previous years Shanghai constructed a number of vessels for the Philippine Government, but further work from this source does not appear as a probability, or even a possibility. An outcry was raised in Congress upon the subject, it was considered a disgrace that a government department should have to go to other countries for its ships, and hence future orders by the Philippines will go to American yards.

THE AMERICAN FACTOR.

The chief factor in deciding the length of prosperity likely to be enjoyed by shipbuilders throughout the world is the American effort to make it one of their national industries. Before the war America had to compete against the smaller wages paid in British yards, and in addition the cost of steel plates was lower in Britain than America. The position is no longer the same to-day, as steel plates in Britain are higher, and in some cases the workman is paid more than the American. The British shipyards are full up for two and a half years to come, and by the end of that time the effect of American competition will be evident.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

"THE GLOBE TROTTERS"

ARE IN HONGKONG FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

LAST NIGHT AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE THEY RECEIVED A ROUSING WELCOME FROM A BIG & APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE. THEY ARE THE MERRIEST & HAPPIEST GROUP OF ARTISTS THAT EVER VISITED THE COLONY. THERE IS NOT A DULL MOMENT IN THE PERFORMANCE.

COME TO-NIGHT AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS WHAT THEY THINK OF "THE GLOBE TROTTERS."

SPECIAL MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY COMMENCING AT 5.15. $2 & $1. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SPORTING TIT-BITS.

Jimmy Wilde has a son called Verdun.

The Army will engage in a regular series of Rugby matches next season.

Bert M'Intosh, the half-back, has not yet signed for Dundee. D. Brown is among the 15 players who have signed.

D. Christopher has been appointed trainer of the Hibernians. Prior to the war he was with the Easter Road club.

Mr. A. C. Ogg, a former champion, won the Carnoustie Links championship by beating the holder, W. R. M'Kay, by three and two.

Playing for Perthshire farmers against the farmers of Forfarshire, J. Halley scored 109 not out. The Perth men won easily.

Three more signatures have been secured by the Hibernians—Templeton, back; Shaw, half-back; and Kilpatrick, forward. That makes eighteen signatures to date.

G. T. S. Stevens, who played as a schoolboy in the Gentlemen-Players' match—a rare distinction—will be at Oxford University next term.

George Howell is very vexed because A. T. Lay is not going to Oxford or Cambridge. The veteran coach declares that Lay would get his cricket blue at either University, and Rugby football, too, for that matter.

A new social and athletic club is being formed in New York, to be known as the Continental Athletic Club. It will have its headquarters in a twelve-storey building, which, with the furnishings, will cost upwards of £500,000.

A. G. Hill, the A.A.A. half and mile champion, is said to be capable of running the mile in 4 mins. 15 secs. When he does that in a race he will break J. Bink's long-standing British Amateur record of 4 mins. 16 4-5 secs.

In agreeing to play the Germans at Association football, the Swedes must have known they were committing an unfriendly act to the football community of the United Kingdom. So says a London writer.

"Rugger" men of Scottish birth likely to be in the South during the coming winter, and wishing to join the London Scottish F.C., should communicate with the hon. secretary, D. Lyall Grant, 17, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Partick Thistle and A. Stewart their goalkeeper, are, it seems unable to come to terms. It has been suggested that as a result Stewart may go to Liverpool, and that K. Campbell, the Liverpool goalkeeper, who desires a change to Glasgow, may settle at Firhill. That the two will be "swopped" is the idea.

James Bowie, who has been giving his views on men he has played against, thinks Robert Mercer is the best of our centre half backs. He wonders what would happen if big Bob "cut loose" some day and put every ounce of energy into his game. Bowie's international eleven would be—Boownlie; M'Nair and Doods; Gordon Mercer, and M'Mullan; Archibald Crosbie, J. Reid, M'Menemy, and Thomson (St Mirren.)

The transfer fees of a number of players have been considered by the Management Committee of the English League. Nine were given free transfers, but in several cases where players had refused the maximum wage no action was taken. The latter decision applied to W. Meredith, Manchester United, whose refusal had been reported to the [illegible] Football Association. The player was referred to the Association.

At Tranent Leith Hawthorn took the Chisholm Cup from Newtongrange United, whom they defeated, after a hard game, by two goals to one. Within three weeks these teams have met in three final ties—the East of Scotland, Dalrymple, and Chisholm cups—and on each occasion the Leith club have secured the trophies by a single goal majority.

The intention of the Dunfermline and West Fife junior clubs to run a West Fife League has led the other clubs to initiate another league. It is proposed to style it the Fife Junior League, and claim as the trophy the cup gifted by the Raith Rovers to junior football. The West Fife clubs complained that the travelling expenses made it impossible for them to retain Denbeath, &c. The eastern clubs propose to refrain from entering the Cowdenbeath, Lochgelly, and Dunfermline cup competitions.

Dundee F.C. have signed on the following players for the coming season—Goalkeeper, T. Capper (Southport); backs, D. Raitt (Wishaws); A. Downie (Kilbarchan); [illegible] Bisset; half-backs, D. Hutcheson, W. Nairn, Roy M'Donald, D. Nicoll (Forfar Athletic); forwards, G. Henderson (Forfar), J. Orr (Northampton), D. Brown, W. Brown (Celtic), P. Connelly (Lochee), D. M'Donald, and A. Troup. Notable players whose names are not included in the list are Thomson (back), M'Intosh, Stewart, and Stirling (half-backs), and Paterson and Bradley (forwards.)

In the list of competing athletes who have occupied a creditable place at the Fife and district meetings, the trio of brothers M'Gregor deserve honourable mention. All are wrestlers of good class, lithe, sturdy chaps in the region of 11 stone a time, bronzed and thoroughly seasoned with four years' arduous campaigning where fighting was keenest and hurtling death fell thick and fast. One had service with the 10th R. and S.H., another was drafted into the 1st Lancashire, and the third, as a unit of the R.G.A., served with the gallant 51st Division. With such [illegible] catch-can in the force. But [illegible] can put up a good [illegible] other items. [illegible] Kilmarnock [illegible]

Your Car Is Judged by Its Finish

If the finish is kept in good condition your friends think you have a dandy car—but if it is allowed to get dull and grimy—it gives a poor impression—no matter how good the car may be mechanically.

JOHNSON'S *Liquid* PREPARED WAX

Johnson's Prepared Wax is now being made in Liquid Form—it polishes instantly with but very little rubbing. You can go over a good sized car in half-an-hour. If the finish is stained, greasy or grimy, clean it first with Johnson's Cleaner—then polish with Johnson's Prepared Wax Liquid.

A Dust-Proof Auto Polish

Johnson's Liquid Prepared Wax imparts a hard, dry, glasslike polish which does not collect or hold the dust. It preserves the varnish and protects it from the weather, adding years to its life and beauty. It covers up mars and scratches—prevents checking and cracking—sheds water—and prolongs the life of a "wash".

Splendid for Furniture

Johnson's Liquid Prepared Wax cleans and polishes with one operation. It will quickly and permanently remove that bluish, cloudy appearance from your Piano, Victrola, and Mahogany Furniture. Just the polish and protection you need for your floors and linoleum.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORDINTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

2 Queen's Buildings

SOLE AGENTS.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

DAY SIGNALS.

SIGNAL.	SYMBOL.	MEANING.
1.	▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	▼	" South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	■	" East (N.E. to S.E.)
5.	●	" West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	✕	Gale expected to increase.
N.	✚	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction.)

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	RED

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information received by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be exhibited at the following stations to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

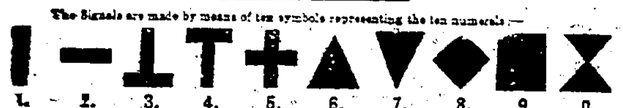
GAP ROCK	SAU KI WAN
WAGLAN	SAI KUNG
STANLEY	SHA TAU KOK
ABERDEEN	TAI PO

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The Signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:—



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 0.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:—

Typhoon and Continental Depression Signals: (a) Position of centre; by 4 symbols at one yard arm. (b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time; by 3 symbols at the other yard arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Gale Signals: (c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time; by 3 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNALS.

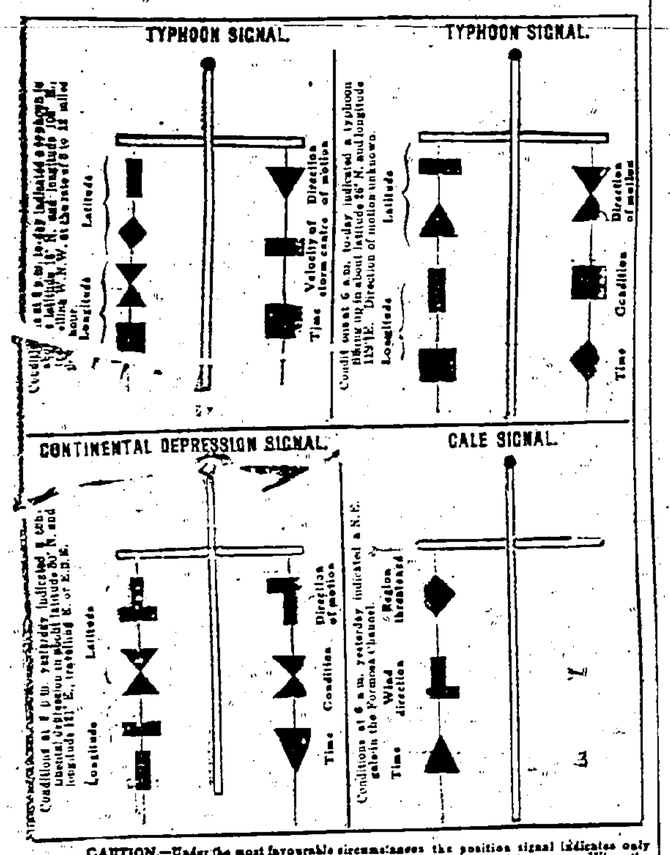
The two upper signals of group (a) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression in degrees (the nearest as can be ascertained from the information available. Only the tens and units of the longitude are given: 15 and 19 indicates longitude 119 E.

The upper symbol of group (b) indicates the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1.)

The middle symbol of group (b) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions of a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given.

The lowest symbol of group (b) indicates the time at which the centre was in the position signalled.

The upper symbol of group (c) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first indicated.



CAUTION.—Under the most favourable circumstances the position signal indicates only the degree of latitude and longitude nearest to the estimated position of the centre. When the centre is far from any reporting station, or when telegraphic reports are lacking, the position signalled may be as much as 2° in error, both in latitude and longitude, and the velocity and direction of motion will then be in error by corresponding amounts.

It should be particularly noted that the velocity signalled is the mean for the previous 24 hours.

Table No. 1.—Direction Signals.

UPPER SYMBOL OF HOIST.

These indicate the direction in which a typhoon or depression is travelling, or the direction from which a monsoon gale is expected.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E. or E.S.E.	W.S.W.	W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.	Unknown

Table No. 2.—Velocity and Condition Signals.

MIDDLE SYMBOL OF HOIST.

VELOCITY.							CONDITION.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
m.p.h. 4-8	m.p.h. 8-12	m.p.h. 13-20	m.p.h. 21-30	above 30 m.p.h.	Nearly Stationary	Velocity Unknown	Forming	Filling up	Continental Depression.

Table No. 3.—Time Signals.

LOWEST SYMBOL OF HOIST.

6.	7.	8.	9.
8 a.m. Yesterday.	2 p.m. Yesterday.	5 a.m. To-day.	2 p.m. To-day.

Table No. 4.—Regions Threatened by Monsoon Gales.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	0.
South of Kiangsu	East of Cape of Japan	North of Hatsidzo	West of Japan	Gulf of Pechili and Yalu Gulf.	Chusan Is. to Shantung Promontory	Formosa to Chusan	Formosa Channel	Gulf of Tonking to Swatow	Annam Coast

Warnings according to the above are sent by the Cable Companies, free of charge, to Sharp Rock, Amoy, Swatow, Capsing, Wenchow, Foochow, Haitow, Haiphong, Macao, Manila, Labuan, and Singapore, by means of Beasley's well known Million Cyphers. (By kind permission of Mr. Beasley)

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director*,
Royal Observatory, Hongkong.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL PERSHING HONOURED.

Paris, August 31.

General Pershing has made the following statement to French newspaper correspondents: We feel that we carry back with us an intimate knowledge and appreciation of France and its people, its art and its culture. We shall regard these days of comradeship in strife and struggle as an everlasting bond between our peoples. The occasion was the departure of the General Pershing when the American Ambassador in Paris gave a dinner in honour of President Poincare. Among the guests were the highest officials of the French Government. French papers specially honour General Pershing, stating that he carries away a memory that will never be effaced of affection, gratitude and admiration for the whole French nation.

Paris, August 30.

General Pershing was received by President Poincare at Elysee. On behalf of the French Academy an address was sent to General Pershing greeting in his person the American armies landing in France with an expression of affectionate gratitude after accomplishing their noble task.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Paris, August 30.

The sale of surplus supplies of the American Expeditionary Force to the French Government is an excellent bargain for France. There is the strongest evidence that the French and American Governments are prepared wholeheartedly to co-operate to mutual advantage in working out the problems of peace. French papers are full of praise at the American Government donating to the French Government the docks, waterways, barracks and power plant valued at 15 million francs.

GERMAN RAILROAD STOCK.

Paris, August 30.

The Japanese Delegation in Paris denies the purchase of German railroad stocks which was alluded to by the American Parsian paper. The Japanese state that the news is so ridiculous that no sensible person could give it the slightest credence. Such unfounded rumours have only the effect of breeding mistrust between the Allied and Associated Powers.

RHENISH POLICY WANTED.

Paris, August 30.

The outstanding feature of the Chamber of Deputies was the speech by M. Barres calling for a definite Rhenish policy. The spirit of the Rhenish populations is that they want to remain German but they do not like Russia, desiring to enjoy autonomy in the German scheme.

FRENCH EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

Paris, August 31.

A new order by the French Ministry of Finance prohibits exports of nitrates of soda, cyanide of calcium, sulphate of ammonia, superphosphates of lime, chemical fertilizers, rice, maize and potato starch.

CARDINAL MERCER TO VISIT U.S.

Paris, August 31.

Cardinal Mercier is expected to arrive in Paris on August 31 on his way to the United States via Brest, going on board the United States Transport Agamemnon.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 30.

The silver market is idle.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

JAPANESE IRON MARKET.

The Japanese iron market is becoming firmer in view of the hardening of the English and American markets. It is believed in Japan that the import of iron from England will be much handicapped for some time to come, considering the possibility of prices being raised owing to a large increase in freights, and to the growing demand for iron in England itself. Below are shown the import prices of American and English iron together with the price of Japanese iron per ton:—

	American.	English.	Japanese.
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Bar	198	240	235
Plate	220	250	300
Pig	125	135	150

The high prices of the English product despite advantageous freights are very significant of the increased cost of production in England.

CHINA'S REVISED TARIFF.

The Asia Banking Corporation, at 35 Broadway, New York, has just issued for general distribution a booklet containing the complete draft of China's Revised Tariff. In addition to a tabulated classification of duty rates on all articles, the booklet gives the rules governing the administration of the tariff and an explanation of the methods to be used in setting questions regarding procedure. The Revision, as submitted to the Ministers of foreign governments in Peking, gives the following articles complete exemption from Chinese import duty:—Foreign rice, cereals, and flour; gold and silver, both bullion and coin; printed book; charts; maps; periodicals, and newspapers. The importation of arms, amunition, and all munitions of war is prohibited, except at the requisition of the Chinese Government. American exporters engaged in trade with China will find this booklet of much value.

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co., in their market report, dated September 1st, state:—Cotton.—Nothing doing. No stock. Nominal quotations:—Indian at $40 to $50 per picul; Chinese at $45 to $55 per picul. Indian Yarn:—Owing to heavy drop in the price of raw cotton, and the extreme eagerness of some of the importers to quit their holdings, the Chinese dealers remained quiet and prices show a decline of nearly $5 in some of the threads. Business reported during the fortnight of about 400 bales, comprising 300 bales of No. 10s; and 100 bales of No. 12s. Closing quotations, No. 10, $220 to $250; No. 12s, $230 to $250; No. 16s., $275 to $300; and No. 20s., $300 to $340 Unsold stock is estimated at about 3,500 bales, Sold but uncleared stock, about 20,000 bales. Sundry Articles:—In imports, market ruled quiet, and small sales were reported in Bezoar stone at $150 (per catty), saffron at $40 (per 2 lb tin), gum olibanum at $8 to $12 (per picul.) In exports, purchases are reported in green beans at $5 (per picul), cassia at $13½ (per picul), fire crackers at $16 (per case), sugar candy at $25 (per picul) and vermillion at $144 (per case.)

THE RISE IN INDIAN EXCHANGE.

Calcutta, August 12.—Referring to the fourth increase in exchange within the last eighteen months the *Statesman* says an increase has been expected in well informed financial circles for some time and the increase to 1s 10d did not therefore come as a surprise. The rate of exchange is governed by the price of silver which has been steadily rising for some time during the war and is almost double that of the year before war. The *Englishman* observes the present position is a most unfortunate one for the exporter owing to the uncertainty that obtains on all hands. The old sense of security has gone and many new factors have come into consideration. It is not so much in fact that the rate of exchange has risen that affects business as that there is so much speculation as to what will happen in future. Of late there has been considerable difficulty in obtaining cover for bills, partly owing to remittances being held up in the hopes of a rise in exchange. That rise has come. Yet while some experts hold that it will be followed by a release of remittances homeward and the temporary production of easier conditions in obtaining cover, others believe that uncertainty will continue to prevail and there will be no relief to speak of. The *Indian Daily News* says:—We are not far off an automatic currency now and then let us have bimetalism, that is a fixed ratio between the values of gold and silver such as ran the world for several hundred years till Lord Liverpool's gold standard of 1816. The ratio of fifteen to one was the old ratio. That is fifteen tolas of gold all over the world.

NOTICE.

FISK TIRES

Reduced Prices from Sept. 1st 1919

Covers

Size	Non-Skid	Plain	Inners
28 x 3	$21.00		$ 5.50
30 x 3	23.00		5.50
30 x 3½	29.50	28.00	6.00
32 x 3½	34.50	33.00	7.00
31 x 4	45.50	44.00	8.00
32 x 4	47.00	45.50	8.50
33 x 4	49.50	48.00	9.00
34 x 4	51.50	50.00	9.50
33 x 5	75.00		12.00
35 x 5	90.00		12.50

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
MOTOR DEPARTMENT.
Garage No 7 Russell St. 'Phone 659.

SHELL

MOTOR SPIRIT

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China) Ltd.

"JAZZ" ON ITS LAST LEGS.

POPULAR LEANING TOWARDS OLD WALTZ.

"I think the old waltz is coming back, and there is a strong leaning on the part of the public to return to it," said Mr. Charles d'Albert, secretary of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers, recently to a *Daily News* representative. Mr. d'Albert also expressed the opinion that Jazz was metaphorically, if not literally, on its "last legs."

At the Grafton Galleries, where the annual congress of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers is being held for the first time since 1914, are a number of sealed envelopes, which will be opened on Monday, says the *Daily News* of July 24. The officials hope that concealed in them are one or two dances which will set the world alight—and oust the already waning Jazz. The "inventor" of the best dances will hold the challenge shield for a year. Yesterday afternoon future dance teachers were to be seen taking notes in technical words of a new nature dance, which they afterwards essayed to perform. Three students came from Holland to learn the new English dances.

Mr. Charles d'Albert, in the course of conversation, said: "Something will probably be discovered which will oust the Jazz. The Fox Trot is only popular because it consists almost entirely of simple walk movements, frontwards, backwards, sideways, and sliding. Therefore it is easy. The trois temps waltz was difficult; a man might practise it all his life and then not be a good waltzer. A good waltzer must be born. It demands swing, gait, and lissomness. The hesitation waltz is easier, and an ordinary dancer can acquire it and perform it with grace."

HOUSING EXPERIMENT.

CONVERTED ARMY HUTS AT £700 EACH.

There was on view recently on Horse Guards Parade, St. James's Park, a bungalow hut, furnished in a style one would expect to see at Shoreham or Henley-on-Thames. It is an old Army hut, and has been put up by the Ministry of Munitions to show how easy it is to convert one of these huts into a comfortable dwelling. It is on offer to the public and to local authorities as a possible solution of the acute housing problem.

This bungalow is an excellent thing in its way, simply but artistically furnished, economical and practical. But where is the working man who is able to afford one? In the first place, he has to buy an old Army hut. That costs about £100. He may get one for £80. Then he cannot get it converted into a comfortable dwelling under £250 or £300. If he is setting up a home for the first time, and has to buy furniture to put into it, another £350 is required. So that one of these bungalow dwellings cannot be bought and furnished for less than £700. In addition there is ground rent and other charges, and on the top of all this he is told that the life of one of these converted huts is only 15 to 20 years.

The hut is of the ordinary sectional type measuring 60 ft. by 25 ft., and contains a living room 20 ft. by 15 ft., and 3 bedrooms, the largest being 15 ft. by 10 ft.

This £700 dwelling may appeal to the rich man who wants a summer bungalow at the seaside or on the river, but as it stands the working man and the middle-class man will find the cost prohibitive.

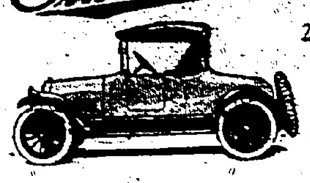
REST FOR VETERAN WAR HORSE.

A remarkable old war-horse, "San Toy," aged 28, has just been received into the Home of Rest for Horses at Cricklewood. It had served through the South African and the recent War, and came out as fit and [illegible] kinds.

NOTICES.

Sole Agents: THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

Studebaker



Tel. No. 1913. 28, Des Vœux Rd Central. G.P.O. Box 444

A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.

Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,

行洋森寶

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor)

P. O. BOX 348.

Telegraph Address

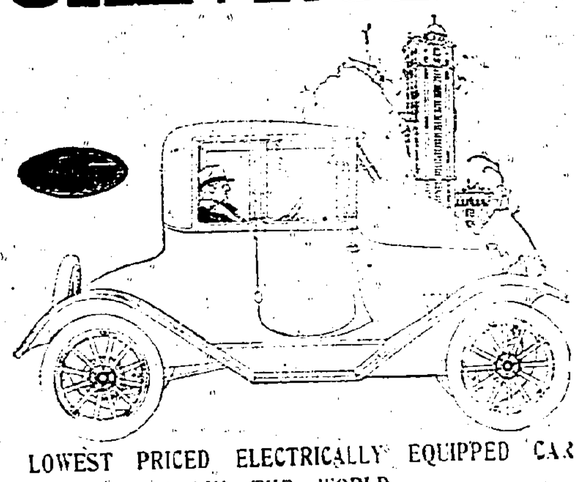
"UNIMPEXCOY HONGKONG"

"MONTBEAU-PARIS, FRANCE"

Mr R. Degulhem, travelling agent for the world famous perfumes manufacturies Gelli Freres of Paris – established 1826 – Has just arrived. Samples now exhibited at the "Universal Import & Export Co." Hotel Mansions, top floor.

Codes Used :—A. B. C. 5th Edition. A. Z. French Edition.

CHEVROLET



LOWEST PRICED ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED CAR IN THE WORLD.

SOLE AGENTS.

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M. Y. SAN & Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of "Bee Brand" Biscuits & Candies

HEAD OFFICE:—*Nos. 92-100 Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.*
FACTORY:—*Nos. 141-145 Wanchai Road, Hongkong.*
BRANCHES, *Manila. Singapore, Shanghai & Canton, China.*

HONGKONG TAILORING CO.

LADIES AND GENTS TAILORING DRAPERS, &c.,

No. 1c, D'Aguilar Street, Central, HONGKONG.

TEL. 2880.

JUST ARRIVED

A large selection of

FILET LACE TABLE COVERS - ROUND & SQUARE, SWATOW DRAWN WORK & SILK EMBROIDERIES, ALL KINDS OF LADIES' FANCY GOODS. FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES MODERATE.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,

Tel. No. [illegible] 14 Des Vœux Rd., (Ctl.)

NOTICE.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

理代泰畢華

A Finer Milk Food for Infants, Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot be Obtained.

A large consignment just to Land. Prices very moderate

粉奶牛洲澳

SHIU FUNG TAI & Co.

Agents:

For Hongkong and South China

No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone Nos. 1239 & 2230.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION.

WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS.

WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS CARBON PAPER, ETC.

EXCHANGE.

: o :

SELLING.

T/T	3/11¾
Demand	3/11 15/16
30 d/s	4/- 1/16
60 d/s	4/- 3/16
4 m/s	4/- 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	170
T/T Japan	166
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	83¾
T/T Java	216½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	6.62
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	4/1
4 m/s. D/P	4/1¼
6 m/s. L/C	4/1⅜
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	4/1½
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	85⅛
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	6.82
6 m/s. Francs	6.88
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	83⅞
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	172
Demand, Singapore	170
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	38⅝
Sovereign	4.95 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	34.40
Bar Silver, per oz forward	57¾

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100.

H'kong 50 cts sub.	$10% pm.
„ 10 „	$24% pm.
„ 5 „	$35% pm.
Coins „	5% pm.

NOTICE.

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min
8.00 „	to 9.00 „	„ 15 min
9.30 „	to 11.00 „	„ 15 min
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	„ 10 min
1.45 p.m.	to 2.15 „	„ 15 min
2.15 „	to 3.45 „	„ 10 min
3.45 „	to 5.15 „	„ 15 min
5.15 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10 min
6.00 „	to 8.00 „	„ 10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. 9.00 p.m. 9.20 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 min
8.00 „	to 11.00 „	„ 12 min
10.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15 min
11.30 „	to 1.00 p.m.	„ 10 min
12.00 noon	to 5.30 „	„ 15 min
1.00 p.m.	to 6.00 „	„ 10 min
5.30 „	to 6.30 „	„ 15 min
6.00 „	to 8.00 „	„ 10 min
6.30 „	to 8.00 „	„ 10 min

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS

By arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

CARPET CLEANING

THE DIAMOND DYEING AND DRY CLEANING CO.

Agent,

CASSUM AHMED

General Draper

32 & 34 Wellington Street

Branch 28 Nathan Road

Kowloon

TEL. 1462

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM. Of all Chemists. Made in London.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

HONGKONG.

Head Office—New York City

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES

Shanghai-Peking-Tientsin-Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Local Currency, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Travellers' Checks and Credits.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorised in China by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds	$ 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES: (Peking): Haiting, Tungchow, (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien, Niulansan, Hsuanhua, (Chihli) Tientsin, Paotingfu, Lutai, Tsinhai sien. Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan. Taming, Choluhsien Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung Tichling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan. Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kung chuling Liaoyang Fuyu, Yenchi. Kaipingsien (Hupeh): Hankow Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang. Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow (Sonth): Tsinkiangpo, (Shantung) Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien. Lintsinhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. (Honan): Kaifung, Chowkiakow. Hsuhsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong. Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow, Fukien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong. Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. (Chekiang): Hanchow, Shaohsing. Huchowfu, Kashing. Wenchow, Ninpo. Lanchi. Yuyao, Haimen. (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang. Kanchowfu, Chintehchen, Chian. (Anwhei): Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow. Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. (Szechuen): (Kweichow): Kweiyang fu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchungfu. (Suiyuan): Kweihwating. Pactow chen (Tsahar): Kalgan Fengchen, (Urga): Urga. Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE. (FRENCH BANK).

Subscribed Capital	Frs.	75,000,000
Paid up	„	$7,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital i.e. F. 25,000,000,- subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES

Peking

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Hanoi, Canton, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu, Vladivostock, Foochow

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial centres of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: CHIBANKIND

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 1 Queen's Building, 4 Chater Road. Tel. 1440

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	— —	Francs 48,000,000.
Reserves	„ — —	„ 30,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Montgre	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Phom-Pehn	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS;

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris: Credit Lyonnais

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

司公限有行業亞東

Head Office

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid up Capital $ 2,000,000.00.

Directors.

Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chew Shou Son. Mr. Li Koon Chun
Mr. Kan Ying Po. Mr Mok Ching Kong
Mr. Chan Ching Shek Mr. Wong Yun Tong
Mr. Chan Kai Ming. Mr. Fung Ping Shan
Mr. P. K. Kwok. Mr. Ng Chang Luk

Chief Manager.
Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager.
Mr. Li Tse Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

Kan Tong Po. Chief Manager.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.,

司公限有行業商華

HEAD OFFICE.

13, Queen's Road, Central.

Chairman of Board of Directors
Lau Chu Pak, Esq.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received (on terms which may be ascertained on application).

The Bank undertakes a Savings Department.

LIU CHUAN, Chief Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- ...$15,000,000
Silver ...$21,000,000
...$36,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. R. V. D. Parr.—Deputy Chairman
A. H. Compton, Esq. | C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq. | Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone
Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
Managers
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London Counties and Westminster and Parr's Bank Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed On Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. annum
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. annum
For 12 months, 4 per cent. annum

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. Crockatt, Manager
Hongkong, 11th April, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed „	1,500,000
Paid Up „	750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest	785,700

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
London Joint: City & Midland Bank, Limited

BRANCHES:—

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kotz Bazar
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur
Delhi	Madras,
Galle	Penang.
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius)	

HONGKONG BRANCH

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Acting Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... „	42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „	25,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies		
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Batavia		
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Deiren	Nagasaki	Seattle
Fongtien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Harbin	New York	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Honolulu	Peking	Tokyo
Kai Yuen	Rangoon	Tsitsihar
Kobe		Tsitsihar
		Vladivostock

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

C. HASHIDZUME Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1919.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING.

55, Wall Street, New York.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS .... U.S. $6,000,000.0
UNDIVIDED PROFITS ..... U.S. $2,000,000.0

H.T.S. Green, President and General Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 522, Montgomery Street
EASTERN BRANCHES:
CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe.
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu.
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya.
WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:
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VESSELS ARRIVED.

Hangseng, 1356, Br., Capt. Hamilwood, Shanghai, J. M.—Mooring.—Wharf.

Chip Shing, 1199, Br., Capt. Mathews, Tientsin, J. M.—Mooring.—C 37.

Loongsang, 1093, Br., Capt. Booker, Manila, J. M.—Mooring.—C 35.

Patriot, 1604, Br., Capt. Le Bun, Shanghai, Moller.—Mooring.—Wanchai.

Haimun, 641, Br., Capt. Page, Haiphong, Po Shun.—Mooring.—Mooring.—C 39.

Kansu, 1461, Br., Capt. Robertson, Saigon, B. & S.—Mooring.—C 43.

Childar, 1006, Nor., Capt. Matthiasen, Saigon, T. & Co.—Mooring.—B 7.

Taishun, 1216, Ch., Capt. Westerland, Canton, China Mt.—Mooring.—Wharf.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Wuhu for Shanghai
Wasun for K. C. Wan
Liangchow for Bangkok
Quinnebaug for Foochow
Bromm Maru for Batavia
Tai Kee Wan Yi for Java
Eastern for Melbourne

POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits & Saigon—Per BATAVIA, 2nd Sept.
Bombay—Per SHINRYU M., 2nd Sept.
Shanghai—Per SINKIANG, 3rd Sept.
Japan and U.S.A.—Per CHINA, 3rd Sept.
Shanghai—Per SUNNING, 4th Sept.
Shanghai & Japan—Per KAMO MARU, 4th Sept.
Japan and U.S.A.—Per KOREA MARU, 5th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 3rd Sept., 9 a.m.
Amoy—Per DEVAWONGSE, 3rd Sept., 10 a.m.
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per EASTERN, 3rd Sept. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 3rd Sept., 4 p.m.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, 3rd Sept., 5 p.m.
Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per CHONGVA 3rd Sept., 5 p.m.
Hoihow—Per TAI SZE MA, 3rd Sept., 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUWA at C. Arc Sept., 11 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 4th Sept., 2 p.m.
Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TJIKINI, 4th Sept., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per KAMO MARU, 5th Aug. Reg. 9.15 p.m. Letters 10 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, U.S., Central & South America & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER B.C.—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 5th Sept. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 5th Sept., noon.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 5th Sept., 2 p.m.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 9 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.52	29.59	29.60
Temperature	85	78	84
Humidity	73	85	75
Wind Direction	W.	CALM.	W.
„ Force	3	0	3
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.89	0.10	0.03

Highest and lowest Temperatures on the 1st 87 Lowest „ „ „ „ 2nd 77

H. F. Claxton, Sept. 2, 1919.
Ag. Government Meteorologist.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.			
H.K. & S. Banks	b.		$680
Marine Insurances.			
Cantons	b.		435
North Chinas	n.		$305
Unions	n.		212½
Yangtszes	n.		280
Far Easterns	b.		23
Fire Insurances.			
China Fires	n.		138
H. K. Fires	b.		345
Shipping.			
Douglases	n.		95
Steamboats	b.	24 s.	24¼
Indos (Pref.)	n.		32
Indos (Def.)	n.		193
Shells	n.		178/-
Ferries	n.		35½
Refineries.			
Sugars	n.		178
Malabons	n.		46
Mining.			
Kailans	b.		60/-
Langkats, Shanghai Loans, S'hai Explorations	b.		19
Raubs	b.		2.10
Tronohs	b.		44/6
Ural Caspians	n.		47/6
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.			
H.K. Wharves	s.		101
K. Docks	b.		175½
S'hai Docks	b.	117 s.	$118
N. Engineerings	b.		$25¾
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.			
Centrals	n.		109½
H.K. Hotels	n.		120
L. Invest.	sa.		131½
H'phreys Est.	b.		9
K'loon Lands	n.		46
L. Reclamations	n.		175
West Points	n.		94
Cotton Mills.			
Ewos	b.		$305
Kung Yiks	b.		$27½
Lau Kung Mows	n.		$207½
Orientals	n.		$112
S'hai Cottons	n.		$215
Yangtszepoos	b.		$15
Miscellaneous.			
Cements	n.		8. 0
China Borneos	n.		12½
Do. Light old	b.	7¼ new b.	3¼
China Providents	n.		9
Dairy Farms	n.		29½
Electrics H. K.	b.	86½ s.	88½
Electrics Macao	n.		34
Hongkong Ropes	n.		31
Hk. Tramways	n.		8.35
Peak Trams, old	b.		7¾
Do. new	b.		80 cts.
Steam Laundries	n.		3¼
Steel Foundries	n.		12
Water-boats	s.		16
Watsons	b.		5½
Wm. Powells	b.		12
Wisemans	b.		29

Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 2d, 5h. 33m.—Ordre given to lower local typhoon signal No. 1.

September 2d, 5h. 35m.—Warning to Hongkong, Pakhoi, Coast Ports, &c.:—Typhoon is at 23° N. Long. 122° E., direction N.N.W. velocity 8 to 12 m.p.h.

September 2d, 11h. 0m.—Warning to Hongkong, Pakhoi, Coast Ports, &c.:—Typhoon in Lat. 27° N. Long. 123° E., direction N velocity 8 to 12 m.p.h.

September 2d, 11h. 15m.—No return from Vladivostock, Japan, Weihaiwei and Formosa. Pressure has decreased considerably in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, changes at other reporting stations are slight.

Delayed observations from Formosa indicate that the estimated position of the typhoon at 6 a.m. yesterday was too far West and too far North. At 6 a.m. this morning it was in about latitude 26° or 27° N. and longitude 123° or 124° E., moving in a northerly direction.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day 0.03 inche Total since January 1st, 65.21 inches against an average of 66.61 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock,	West winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel.	Strong, S.W. winds, moderating.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 5 p.m. 2, 1919.

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Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager

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